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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE Campaign in Virginia is ended. It is ended in the only way in which it was ever possible to end it, by the reduction of the State to the proper dominion of the Union. The Army of Northern Virginia and its skillful leader have succumbed at length, and the great battle cry of "Onward to Richmond," which for four years has ruled the hour, is to be heard no more. The fall of Richmond and Petersburg on the 3d of April we described in our last issue, and from that point will now resume the narration of events.

On the morning of the 3d, while the right of our line was pressing across the works at Petersburg, to find the city evacuated, the Fifth corps and the cavalry, on the left, started out to intercept the retreat of LEE. CUSTER's Third division was in the cavalry advance, with WELLS's Second brigade leading. Camp was broken about three miles east of Namozine Creek, and the route lay towards the creek along the Namozine Road. At the creek the enemy's rear-guard was found strongly entrenched behind earthworks, covering the crossing, the bridge being destroyed, and trees felled across the road leading down to it. Four guns, two ammunition wagons and two ambulances were found abandoned on this side of the creek, hid in the woods. A section of artillery was instantly opened against the works, while the cavalry easily forded the stream above and flanked them. A short skirmish ensued, and the enemy was driven off, and the obstructions removed. The road beyond was filled with felled trees and piled-up rails, and with emptied caissons surrounded by fire, the latter designed to explode and so delay our pursuit. The retreat of the enemy was evidently of that sort which follows a rout—the path being strewn with wagons, ambulances, dead and wounded horses and mules, caissons, boxes of ammunition thrown out to lighten the load, mess utensils, arms, accoutrements, blankets, clothing, loose cartridges, and similar wrecks. Several miles of rapid riding brought the column to Namozine Church, at the intersection of two roads, the left leading direct to Lynchburgh, the one to the right of the church to Bevil's Bridge across the Appomattox, on to Amelia Court-House.

WELLS passed the church to the left, and soon came up with a part of BARRENGER's cavalry brigade. The latter were pretty well exhausted with their hopeless task, but turned and fired on our advance, the Eighth New York. That regiment, however, charged without a pause in the pace, and dispersed the rear-guard, and the rest of WELLS's brigade and PENNINGTON's brigade coming up, prisoners, horses and arms were captured in abundance, and the enemy scattered through the woods. Among our killed or dangerously wounded, were Captains GOODRICH, SKIFF, and FARLEE. WELLS pressed upon the fugitive enemy along the same road for some distance, and then rejoined the column on the other road. CAPEHART's Third brigade, meanwhile, took the road to the right of Namozine Church, pushed on rapidly to-

wards Dennisville, crossing Deep Creek at the lower ford, the bridge having been destroyed. Immediately upon crossing, the brigade charged the enemy, and a running fight was kept up for miles, the enemy now halting, now flying, and delivering many a fatal Parthian shot in his flight. PENNINGTON's First brigade was hurried up, as the enemy, driven into more compact form by our own pressure, began to resist with determination. The skirmishing and pursuit now continued with great zest, our men being in high spirits, and driving the enemy with all ease, killing and wounding many, and capturing small squads here and there continually. At length Bevil's Ford was reached; but the bridge being down, the enemy struck off to the left, on a road leading towards a crossing, seven miles further up the river. PENNINGTON here halted to gather up our men scattered in pursuit of fugitive prisoners, while CAPEHART went on after the enemy. The latter, it is said, had charge of a long wagon train, which impeded his progress, and forced him to fight briskly here and there. WELLS had now come across from the road on the left of Namozine Church, and his brigade was prompt in support of CAPEHART's pursuit. The enemy at length turned once more to the right, to cross the Appomattox, and rejoin LEE's main army on the other bank. At this turning, where roads crossed, the enemy's cavalry rallied, and a body of infantry appeared to their support. CAPEHART's brigade charged as before, but received a volley which checked them; and, immediately after, the enemy's infantry, with all their old spirit, deployed in an open field on the left of his line, crossed our right flank, turned, and enfiladed it. Our men retreated before the fire for half a mile, to where MCKENZIE's division (KAUTZ's old division) was now in line. LORD's battery A, Second Artillery, opened briskly on the enemy, shelling the woods. He was checked, and our men soon resumed the pursuit. But night was now falling, and the whole column encamped. The enemy had been pursued full twenty miles, and about 350 prisoners, two flags, four cannon, and several ammunition wagons, &c., captured. Our loss was not more than 60 or 80.

Early on Tuesday, the 4th, MCKENZIE's division was in advance, the First division next, and CUSTER's division in the rear. Late in the afternoon, MCKENZIE came upon the enemy, who appeared to be posted with both infantry and artillery in works about two miles from Bethany. Skirmishing began at once, and continued until dark, when our troops went into camp and waited for the rest of the column. But soon after 11, the same night, the cavalry were again aroused and started off, with CUSTER in advance, and marched all night. The advance, at 6 o'clock the next morning, reached Jettersville, and there found the whole Fifth corps well entrenched across the Danville Railroad. It was now learned that LEE, in his retreat from Richmond, had got as far as Amelia Court-House, while our forces had seized Burkesville and were assembling at Jettersville. Burkesville is in Prince Edward County, the junction of the Richmond and Danville and the Southside Railroads, fifty-two miles west of Petersburg. Jettersville is in Amelia County, on the Danville Railroad, about half way between Burkesville and Amelia Court-House, and fifty-four miles southwest of Richmond. Amelia Court-House is in the same county and on the same railroad, forty-seven miles southwest of Richmond.

CUSTER's division was posted, with artillery, on the left of the Fifth corps. The First division and MCKENZIE's division then prolonged the line to the left.

But DAVIES's brigade of CROOK's division was sent by SHERIDAN, immediately on arriving, around on his left flank, towards Burkesville, to seize that important junction, to ascertain what was going on in that direction, and to disperse any enemy that might be found there. DAVIES came upon the enemy's cavalry at Fame's Cross-roads, and, attacking him, captured 200 or 300 prisoners (one account says nearly 1,000), five new and very beautiful Armstrong guns and caissons, about 200 wagons, mostly empty, and seven or eight battle-flags. The enemy's infantry then came up to the support of his cavalry, and, rapidly forming, drove off DAVIES's gallant brigade. The wagons were burned, but the prisoners were brought to camp. Amongst our killed was Colonel JANEWAY. The skirmish was short and sharp. SHERIDAN, at 3 P. M., on hearing this news and finding the condition of the enemy, sent the remarkable dispatch to GRANT given in our last number. Meanwhile, the Second corps had come up, and went into position. SHERIDAN had written to GRANT, "I see no escape for LEE. 'I will put all my cavalry out on our left flank, except MCKENZIE, who is now on the right.'" This he proceeded to do. Slight skirmishing in the afternoon now foretold the attack of the morrow. But we must trace the progress of the infantry to the new field of battle.

The Fifth corps started on the pursuit during the morning of Monday, the 3d, soon after the cavalry, both corps apparently being under the command of SHERIDAN, for the purposes of this movement. At 2 o'clock, the corps had arrived in sight of the Appomattox. Thence it turned to the left, without crossing the river, along the Namozine Road, behind the cavalry, marching through Amelia County and crossing Deep and Namozine Creeks. The same evidences of the disorderly retreat already described were evident on every hand. Few people were to be seen, except the contrabands, many of whom joined our column. The day's march was sixteen miles, and the blocking of the trains in the miry roads prevented it from being longer. The next day's, Tuesday's march, was like Monday's, except that it was twenty miles long, and its conclusion brought the corps to Jettersville, where it was massed in an open field, and lay across the railroad. Strong earthworks were at once thrown up, and, as the enemy was only from five to ten miles distant, great caution was used. No fires were lighted, and the corps lay ready for battle.

In the rear of the Fifth corps marched the Second, whose progress, however, was not so much hurried. In the rear of the Second was the Sixth. These two corps were directed by General MEADE, and were on the river or Namozine Road, but did not start until the 4th. The Second corps marched about six miles on that day, the protection of the trains, which went slowly, requiring tardy progress, and the troops were very hard at work in repairing the roads for the passage of the artillery trains. The scarcity of rations caused an amount of "foraging," which must have contrasted pleasantly with the old Peninsular campaign. Not a few prisoners were captured or surrendered along the line of march. At midnight the corps was again roused, and, after much delay, caused by the obstruction of the roads by trains, the column got off. A long march, until 2 o'clock of the 5th, brought the corps to Jettersville. SHERIDAN immediately had the Second and Third divisions posted on the left of the Fifth corps, in the position from which he had now withdrawn the First and Third divisions of cavalry. An attack from LEE was hourly apprehended, but none took place.

ORD's column of the Army of the James, comprising TURNER's and FOSTER's divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps, and BIRNEY's division of the Twenty-fifth, marched down the Cox Road, on the 4th, from Sutherland's Station, 10 miles west of Petersburg on the Southside Road, where it separated from the main column. The Cox Road is the direct road to Burkesville, along the Southside Railroad. Generals GRANT and ORD were both with this column. It encamped near Wilson's Station that night, having marched along the railroad a distance of about 15 miles. Next day, the 5th, it continued, with TURNER's division in advance, along the railroad as far as Black's and White's, which was reached about two o'clock. Thence, the roads being very good indeed, the column pressed briskly on to Nottaway Court-House, on the railroad, nine miles from Burkesville, and about 11 from Jettersville. Here it was proposed to halt, the column having marched 20 miles. But, at half-past six o'clock, SHERIDAN's dispatch, before referred to, reached GRANT, and he immediately pushed forward the two divisions of the Twenty-fourth corps, leaving BIRNEY at Black's and White's. At eleven o'clock, the Twenty-fourth corps reached and camped at Burkesville Junction, having undertaken the supplementary march of nine miles with great enthusiasm, on hearing the good news. GRANT himself had immediately ridden over to Jettersville, which he reached about eleven o'clock.

On the 4th, two divisions of the Ninth corps marched from Petersburg to Ford's Station, on the Southside Road, about 20 miles west of Petersburg. On the 5th, it started again, and, still moving on the Cox Road, towards Burkesville, along the railroad, camped at night at Wellesville, 21 miles distant from the latter point. The corps had charge of most of the army trains, and moved along briskly. The next day, the 6th, it pressed on along the same road, and encamped at night about 10 miles from Burkesville, with one brigade of the Second division thrown forward to the junction.

On that day, the 6th of April, occurred the decisive victory of Deatonville. On the night previous, the Army lay in line of battle, stretching across three or four miles of country, and facing substantially northward. CUSTER's division of cavalry lay on the right flank and MCKENZIE's on the left. The infantry line was formed with the Sixth corps on the right, the Fifth in the centre and the Second on the left. Next morning, began our final manoeuvres. The Sixth corps was transferred from the right to the left. The whole Army had, before noon, marched about five miles on the road to Deatonville, six miles distant from Jettersville. The enemy was retreating towards Painesville, which was the next town westerly on his retreat from Amelia Court-House to Lynchburgh. Our cavalry, however, was there before him. The battle at Deatonville and Painesville resulted—an engagement which is fully reported in the official dispatches elsewhere published. It so happens that this is the only trustworthy detailed account yet made public of what General MEADE well pronounces one of the most important of the recent brilliant movements. Fortunately, the detailed reports of the Army and corps commanders presents a complete and perfectly clear story of the way in which the result was accomplished. Nothing was left for LEE to do but to surrender. This he did, and on the 9th of April, 1865, the whole Army of Northern Virginia passed into the record of things that were.

The combinations around LEE were too great for him to escape. HANCOCK's column left Winchester on the 4th for a march up the Shenandoah Valley, well equipped and in good spirits, and ready to seize Lynchburgh; but their services were not required. STONEMAN's column had already reached Boone, North Carolina, and would have aided in the capture of LEE's Army, as it will in that of JOHNSTON's. SHERMAN's grand Army is already on the trail of the latter, and its achievements will remain for us to record, another week.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALABAMA.

IGNORANT of the decisive events on the Atlantic coast which have given the Rebellion its quietus, the opposing forces are still carrying on a brisk warfare in Alabama, involving a large portion of that State in the contest. The two main points of attack are Mobile and Selma. Against the former, CANBY's large Army has been operating for more than a month;

and, meanwhile, WILSON's formidable cavalry expedition has swept through the State from the north.

CANBY's forces consist chiefly of two veteran Army corps, GORDON GRANGER's Thirteenth and A. J. SMITH's Sixteenth, both recently reorganized for the purposes of this movement. Added to these is a division of cavalry and a division of colored troops. A strong fleet coöperates in Mobile Bay. The enemy's forces are under TAYLOR, with MAURY commanding the defences of the city, and F. H. GARDNER in the field. His forces are estimated at from 15,000 to 16,000. The defences of Mobile are strong. BEAUREGARD and TAYLOR have been at work upon them for months, and have employed thousands of negroes in entrenching. The main line around the city is said to be almost impregnable, provided a sufficient garrison were furnished for it. Reports of deserters represent it to be eight miles in length, dotted with forty-two small redoubts, averaging three guns each. The gunners are well protected by traverses, and, in many cases, by bomb-proofs. A ditch extends the whole length, varying from twelve to eighteen feet in width and ten feet deep, filled, a great part of the distance, with water. In front of this is a stout fence, constructed of telegraph wire. The enemy is said to have no guns of greater calibre than ten inch; one of thirteen inches, brought from Richmond, having burst its wrought-iron bands at the first trial. In the harbor, the enemy has a fleet of vessels, some of them plated. These are said, however, to be clumsily made, and to be unserviceable when the sea is very rough. The enemy's troops, around two of their batteries which stand in the bay, opposite the city, and on the points of some low islands, have driven a double row of piling, thirty feet in length, and filled in the interval with logs, making it impregnable against the shock of the most powerful rams. Below these batteries, a short distance, is the first system of obstructions, reaching across the bay. It consists of seven distinct rows of piling, of the same length as those above spoken of, projecting above the water about six feet, and outside of this still there is another line across the bay, in like manner formed by driving two rows of piling at a sufficient distance apart to allow old steamboats, barges, and other vessels to be sunk between, thus completely blockading all approach against ordinary vessels. On the eastern side of the bay, between the shore and a small island, runs another channel, which might be used to pass around these obstructions, but this is disputed by a strong shore battery, and it has been literally sowed with torpedoes.

Such are the accounts we compile of the defences of Mobile. Two or three inferences are to be made therefrom. First, that our primary attacks are quite likely to be repulsed, especially the attacks from the south side. Second, that those elaborate defences, strong as they doubtless are, must be manned by a heavy garrison, or, otherwise, our troops can eventually break through them. Now, all indications are that the enemy is very weak at Mobile. Not only have the operations of LEE and JOHNSTON heavily drained the old army of HOOD, but the cavalry demonstration of WILSON is distracting the attention of the force which remains. Few but Alabama troops are now around Mobile, and most of these are not veterans. A very thin line protects the Mobile earthworks. On the 15th, however, deserters reported that there were in all between 15,000 and 16,000 troops in and around Mobile, of which 8,000 were veterans. They also stated that the enemy has placed large quantities of turpentine and resin along the shore towards Mobile, to be fired in case the fleet passes up during the night, so as to enable the artillerists to see the vessels and sight their pieces more clearly. The enemy claims to have provisioned Mobile for a six months' siege. On the 29th, the garrisons of the harbor forts were increased. These latter are described by an interesting correspondent of the daily press as follows:—

Spanish Fort is an irregular bastioned work, with fortifications five miles in length, commencing at D'Olive's Creek and running to Minetta Bay. It was built by De Soto, in 1540. The guns are in embrasures; their number is variously estimated. Among them are three or four seven and eight inch; the remainder are mostly field pieces. The main defence of Mobile is at this point. From the land side, on the right of Spanish Fort, are two bastions, encircled with rifle pits, *chemises-de-frize*, trenches and torpedoes. The fortifications on the extreme right are said to be covered by the works on the left of Blakeley. Spanish Fort, from the bay, resembles the bottom of a shoe. Pinto Island, to the right, covers Spanish River, and commands Christian Pass. Beyond Spanish Fort, to the left, and on the opposite shore of Minetta Bay, is a fort mounting heavy guns. There are also water batteries on each side of the

bay. On one of them is mounted a seven-inch Brooks rifle. Mobile Bay, beyond Blakeley River bar, is filled with torpedoes. A large number of torpedoes, refugees and deserters state, are also buried in the earth in front of Spanish Fort, near the Rebel rifle pits. Forts Huger, Bradley, Tracy, Battery Gladden, Spanish River battery, Blakeley, and other Rebel strongholds, are in front and to the left of us. Our troops have built a fort on Blakeley River, immediately above the Rebel line of fortifications, which command Battery Tracy and the enemy's transports and gunboats. From Stark's Landing Mobile is plainly visible across the bay. The city looks beautiful in the distance, and, with the sunshine full upon it, resembles a city of marble palaces and monuments. From this point over the clear water, Mobile is about ten miles distant; but, glancing at it under the smooth surface of the bay, in a torpedo point of view, it appears ten thousand miles away from our Navy.

A month ago, we recorded a reconnaissance up Mobile Bay. The real facts of that affair seem to have been as follows:—On the 10th of March, a flag of truce boat, proceeding up the bay, was, by accident or design, fired into. The next day, in punishment, two mortars and three gunboats went up, and, having arrived within a half-mile of the water batteries near Dog River Bar, the five vessels opened their broadsides and poured a hot fire into the enemy's works, dismounting several guns and causing a hurried evacuation of the lower works. Three days previous, on the 8th, a reconnaissance to the obstructions in front of Mobile was made by General GRANGER's dispatch boat *Laura*. On board were Major-Generals CANBY, GRANGER, and W. F. SMITH, Rear-Admiral THATCHER and Captain FRANKLIN, of the Navy, together with Captains McALLISTER, PALFREY, GRAY, EATON, and BARRETT, of General CANBY's staff. When the *Laura* arrived opposite the upper obstructions, about a mile distant were Spanish Fort and Battery Gladden. To the left of the latter were two turtle iron-clads; beyond the batteries were three or four gunboats. The *Morgan* lay to the right of the rams, and the city was clearly visible, about four miles distant. Battery Gladden soon opened with a Brooks 7-inch rifle shell, and the *Morgan* followed, causing the bold reconnaissance to terminate rapidly. On the 15th, MAURY's orders showed that an attack was imminent. All troops were to be assembled at Mobile or at Selma; no passes were allowed into or out of Mobile; the sale of liquors was prohibited; all the surplus negroes were ordered out of the city for want of provisions; all artillery officers of the district were ordered at once to Mobile. Armed parties were sent about the city and vicinity to search for cotton which has been secreted, so that, if the city should fall into our hands, the cotton might previously be burned. These preparations indicated a determined defence.

Our preparations for attack meanwhile went on. GRANGER's Thirteenth corps had long been concentrated on Mobile Point. A. J. SMITH's Sixteenth corps was sent by transport from New Orleans to Dauphin Island, opposite Mobile Point, the greater part arriving at Fort Gaines on the 12th. All the cavalry were under GRIERSON, and—recently largely reinforced from the Army of the Cumberland—had left for Mobile Point, crossing Pontchartrain. General STEELE's negro division was near Pensacola. Our forces were reported to have burned East Pascagoula. Everything at last being ready, after months of preparation, and weeks of unlooked for delay, on the 18th of March the advance on Mobile commenced. MOORE's First brigade of CARR's Third division of the Sixteenth corps, about 2,000 strong, left Dauphin Island on the 18th, in three transports, protected by tin-clads No. 44 and No. 47, to effect a landing on Cedar Point, above Fort Powell, and to clear the way for the rest of the corps. The tin-clads shelled the woods heavily, a landing was effected at a wharf, and five torpedoes discovered and unearthed. The enemy's cavalry scouts were driven off, one being killed. The breastworks in the neighborhood were abandoned. On the day previous, BERTRAM's brigade of the Second division of the Thirteenth corps, which had been transported across from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, the mainland, for that purpose, advanced on Mobile along that side of the bay. In order to make the movements of all three columns simultaneous, on the 18th General STEELE's column started from Pensacola and Barrancas, on a march to Blakeley Landing, at which point they were to unite with GRANGER's column starting from Fort Morgan, and marching up the east side of the bay. The cavalry started ahead, but the roads were so very bad as to greatly impede their march.

On the 18th, GRANGER's whole corps had followed the advance brigade, marching by land along the shore of Bon Secour Bay, which forms the south-easterly corner of Mobile Bay, near its mouth, and just north

of Mobile Point. Into Bon Secour Bay, Fish River empties. The rendezvous for the Army was on Fish River, at Donnelly's (or Danby's) Mills, situated about 6 or 8 miles up the river, 20 or more from Fort Gaines, and 30 from Mobile. The next day, SMITH's corps moved on transports to the same point, tin-clads protecting the fleet, MCARTHUR's First division in advance, GARRARD's Second following, and CARR's Third in the rear. On the 20th the corps began to arrive at the appointed place, and were all disembarked by night of the 21st. On the 22d and 23d, GRANGER's corps got in. The roads were wretched, and the troops often forced to great labor in extricating the artillery and trains from the mire. BERTRAM's advance easily drove away the enemy's cavalry videttes. The march, however, was one of great difficulty. Slight skirmishing occurred among scouts while the Army was at Fish River. The troops were in light marching order, without tents or baggage, and with few rations, and expected to have reached Mobile at an earlier date. But, unfortunately, the state of the roads delayed everything.

STEELE's column left Pensacola on the 19th, marched through Pollard, and on towards Mobile. The roads were shockingly bad, miring the trains and artillery, but nothing but slight skirmishing took place until the advance reached Pine Barren Creek, where the pickets of the Sixth Alabama cavalry were reached. From this point, our cavalry, under LUCAS, skirmished slightly with the enemy until the latter reached Mitchell's Creek, on the 25th, where he made a stand. His force was about 800 strong, consisting of the Sixth and Eighth Alabama cavalry, under General CLANTON. The First Louisiana and Second New York instantly charged, receiving two volleys before the fire could be returned, and the rest of the brigade followed. In a sharp fight the enemy was routed. The pursuit was kept up to the Little Escambia, almost the entire force of the enemy being killed, wounded, captured or dispersed. Amongst our captures were Brigadier-General CLANTON and 15 other officers, and about 250 men. STEELE had also seized two railway trains at Evergreen, ten miles above Pollard, on the Montgomery Railroad, and had torn up and destroyed the railway track both at Evergreen and Pollard. Thence, on the 26th, STEELE continued his march towards Blakeley, which is near the mouth of the Tensaw River, four or five miles above Spanish Fort. He reached Blakeley in a few days, and thence sent to CANBY for supplies. A wagon train was dispatched to him on the 29th. When STEELE left Pensacola, SPURLING's cavalry brigade started for Barrancas, Florida, and landed at Kregler's Mills, on the Blackwater. Next day, the Second Maine and First Florida cut the Mobile and Montgomery Road, and captured, it is said, two wagon trains and some prisoners.

SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT.

On the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, there was skirmishing between the enemy's cavalry and our advance, with only a loss of about 20, however, on our side. Several men and horses were killed by torpedoes, which were thickly planted on the roads to Spanish Fort, whither our forces now tended. On the 25th, the advance through the pine forests was commenced, from Fish River towards Blakeley, MCARTHUR's division skirmishing, and Colonel MARSHALL, commanding its Third brigade, being amongst the wounded. On the 26th, the forces advanced from Fish River, the Sixteenth corps moving on the right towards Blakeley, and the Thirteenth on the left, towards Spanish Fort, which commands Minetta Bay. The Thirteenth drove the enemy's cavalry back to the Fort. The Sixteenth compelled the force in its front, also, to fall back, until Sibley's Mills was reached, when the enemy attempted to burn the bridge over Bayou Minet, but were prevented in a slight skirmish. On the 27th, the enemy in front of Spanish Fort attempted to surprise the pickets of the Thirteenth corps. After a few moments' brisk firing the Rebels were repulsed. We lost four men wounded. A Rebel telegraph office and several important dispatches were captured by BERTRAM's brigade. Both corps now marched into position, to invest Spanish Fort, the enemy falling back to Blakeley. The Sixteenth formed the right, and the Thirteenth the left, the divisions being posted in the line as follows, from right to left:—CARR, MCARTHUR, VEACH, BENTON, BERTRAM's brigade. GARRARD was in the rear guarding the trains. The

artillery was brought to within five hundred yards of the Fort, and opened a heavy fire. The skirmishers were then thrown out in front, and, in spite of the heavy rain, artillery and musketry firing went on all day. About 11, the fleet got under way, and proceeded up the Bay as far as Newport and Howard's Landings, below Spanish Fort, on the same, i. e., the easterly shore of the Bay. The *Metacomet*, *Stockdale*, *Milwaukee*, *Cincinnati*, *Albatross*, *Winnebago* and *Genesee* were ordered in toward the shore, and opened fire at a quarter to one P. M., sending one hundred and eighty shells into those places, and doing considerable damage. They ceased firing at twenty minutes past five P. M., and returned to Great Point Clear, to anchor for the night. No fire was returned by the enemy against the fleet. At night our land forces were well entrenched, investing the Fort. Our loss during the day was about 200, and our total losses in the expedition so far had only been from 300 to 400.

On Tuesday morning, the 28th, all the batteries and the skirmishers opened again. Rifle-pits had been thrown up during the night, and our batteries moved up till a few of them were within 400 yards of the fort, while our skirmishers were within 300. Firing went on all night, and headquarters on the 16th had to be moved to the rear, so hot was the fire. The country in front of Spanish Fort is very hilly. At the distance of half a mile the fort could not be distinguished, though built upon a high bluff, owing to the denseness of the trees and shrubbery in front and on each side. The works are from two to three miles long, Spanish Fort being close by the bay on the enemy's extreme right. The other forts on the line of works are McIntosh and Bradley. In front of these works are rifle-pits and abatis of felled trees interlaced with wire. The rolling country, however, aided our men in their advances, and in throwing up their parallels.

It will be remembered that, since the taking of Forts Morgan and Gaines, our gunboats have not ventured to cross Dog River Bar, partly on account of the low water, and partly on account of the torpedoes with which the bay was filled at that point. But the first necessity in the present movement was to capture Spanish Fort, the main defence of Mobile. The Army could easily invest it by land. But it remained for the Navy to invest it by water and to cut off communication in that way from Mobile, stopping supplies and reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 27th, the fleet moved up the bay, and the iron-clads *Winnebago*, *Kickapoo*, *Chickasaw*, *Milwaukee* and *Osage*, with the double-ender *Octorara*, succeeded in crossing the bar in safety, and formed in line of battle immediately beyond, opening on the enemy's works, as has been recorded. On the afternoon of the 28th, the *Winnebago* and *Milwaukee* proceeded towards Spanish Fort, and drove off a transport lying near by, with their shells. The enemy's water battery then opened on our vessels, from a distance of two miles, and sent shells far beyond them from guns supposed to be Whitworths. The two iron-clads were ordered to return to the line of battle. In backing, the *Milwaukee* exploded a torpedo, and instantly filled and sank. Only one man was injured, however, and as the water was but 11 feet deep, the crew were all saved. Next day, the 29th, the *Chickasaw*, *Kickapoo*, *Winnebago*, and the *Octorara* were in line; the *Osage* being at anchor a short distance astern. Fearing that the latter might foul with the others, the *Osage* got under weigh, for the purpose of steaming ahead and anchoring near the east shore, on the edge of the channel. As she was preparing to cast anchor she struck a torpedo on the starboard bow, and instantly sank. Six men were killed or mortally wounded, and four others wounded. The rest of the officers and crew were saved unhurt. The enemy's batteries opened a *feu de joie* in honor of the second disaster. The sunken iron-clads lie near each other in ten or eleven feet of water. The upper part of the turrets, pilot houses and smokestacks, with a portion of the deck of the *Milwaukee*, is above water. One of the turrets of the latter is in good working order. On the 29th it opened fire with its heavy guns on Spanish Fort. The *Osage* is not a Monitor, but a Mississippi "turtle-back," carrying an 11-inch gun.

On the 29th there was a continuance of the heavy artillery and musketry firing, and the whole field assumed the aspect of a regular siege. Siege guns had been brought up to the lines. Our skirmishers and working parties had advanced to within eighty

yards of the fort, while three or four batteries were stationed within from three to four hundred yards. The enemy's shells were quite destructive to our forces, on account of the proximity of the lines. One correspondent, however, estimates the total casualties at as averaging only about 150 a day. Several men and horses were killed or wounded by torpedoes, with which the roads were thickly strewn. Our Monitors were engaged in shelling the right shore, near Shark's and Howard's landings, for the purpose of clearing the neighborhood and to secure a landing for our transports. The enemy gives the following account of the operations of the day:—"Fighting continued all day in and around Spanish Fort, with the advantage decidedly with us. The enemy's loss is said to be severe; ours very slight. One Monitor was sunk this morning by a shot from Spanish Fort. The Yankee fleet took no part in the fight to-day on the eastern shore. The enemy's gunboats commenced shelling the western shore at two o'clock, but were driven off by JOBIN's battery and a section of the Missouri battery. Two men of the Missouri battery and a Mr. FREDERICKS, a citizen, were wounded. Forty-seven vessels of all classes are in sight. Everything looks encouraging."

About two o'clock of the morning of the 30th, the skirmishers of VEACH's division came into conflict with the enemy—having lost their way, it is said, while relieving guard. The enemy, apprehending an assault, advanced himself, and drove in our line of working parties and skirmishers to the very rifle-pits, making some captures. But here his progress was quickly arrested, and he was driven back. A sharp artillery duel then sprang up, and was continued till after daylight. On the extreme right the enemy's gunboats and transports were now within musket range of our troops, who had built an earthwork within 200 yards of the fort, mounting siege guns. The guns of Spanish Fort opened the same morning on both the sunken vessels, but did not succeed in striking either. The iron-clads in line responded to the enemy's fire, and several shells burst directly over the fort. On the day previous, a battery on the west bank opened fire upon the *Cincinnati*, *Itasca* and *Sciota*. The vessels replied, and silenced the battery. Next morning the enemy returned and commenced firing on the *Sciota*, when a few shells from the latter again compelled the enemy to retire.

Deserters say, that on the 24th, FRENCH's division and THOMAS' brigade arrived at Spanish Fort from Mobile, for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison there. HOLSCLOW's and GIBSON's brigades were in the post previous to their arrival, and from these commands were furnished the troops which skirmished with our advance from Fish River. On the night of the 29th the enemy reinforced the garrison at Spanish Fort. The force now estimated in the fort is between six and seven thousand men. It is also stated that three thirty-pounder Parrotts have been added to the guns of Spanish Fort. From present appearances there are prospects of an early naval engagement. The ram *Nashville* and gunboats *Tuscaloosa*, *Morgan* and *Natchez* were all lying near Fort Huger, with the evident intention of giving battle to our Monitors; and afterwards the ram *Huntsville* was towed below Fort Huger in the direction of Spanish Fort. More of the enemy's war vessels are supposed to be beyond them on their way from Mobile. These vessels are all provided with guns of heavy calibre, some of them, it is said, of the best English manufacture. The ram *Nashville* resembles the *Tennessee*, and is said to be fully as powerful. The *Huntsville* is also a formidable iron-clad. On the 30th, the enemy's fleet shelled our lines above Spanish Fort all day. Torpedoes are picked up in great quantities by boats dragging for them, and others are floated down by the enemy. The *Octorara* picked up two, the *Sciota* one, the *Metacomet* one, the transport *Kate Dale* one, &c. On one day, the flagship *Stockdale* signalled to the fleet "Look out for fire rafts."

The latest advices from the Army about Mobile are to the 4th instant. They state that water communication between Spanish Fort and Mobile has been cut and a battery established above the fort. Communication with Mobile is now entirely suspended. The siege progresses favorably. Our own forces are said to be 40,000 strong, and, of course, are sufficient to the work of reducing the place of themselves. But, when the news of LEE's surrender in Virginia and of FOREST's defeat at Selma shall arrive, the capture of Mo-

ble will be greatly accelerated. The advices already alluded to came by way of Cairo, on the 12th. They stated that, though our forces now besieging Mobile met with some severe reverses at the commencement of the march upon the works defending that city, they had fully recovered therefrom, and the capture of the defences and the city was reduced to a certainty. These dispatches added that, on the crossing of Fish River, our forces encountered a severe fire from the enemy, and the losses sustained on our side were not less than one thousand in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to have been about three hundred. But it is more probable that these losses include all the casualties up to the investment of Spanish Fort.

WILSON'S CAVALRY COLUMN.

On the 17th of March, the last troops designated for WILSON'S great Alabama cavalry expedition got away from General THOMAS'S headquarters at Nashville. This expedition had been for months preparing, and was finely equipped in every respect, with plenty of good men, horses, ammunition, supplies, pontoons, and wagons. The troops were mostly veterans, and marched with great spirit. The final rendezvous was Eastport, or, rather, Gravelly Springs, a little further up the Tennessee, towards Florence. The objective points were Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile. The force consisted of full 15,000 men, consisting of McCook's First division, LONG'S Second, UPTON'S Fourth, and HATCH'S Fifth. The latter, however, was retained in reserve at Eastport. On Wednesday, the 22d, the column broke camp and started on an adventurous march of 350 miles. The first day's march was about twenty-four miles, the rest averaged fifteen miles, until the enemy was met, which was not for several days. The roads were bad, and the artillery and trains caused the progress to be rather slow. On the night of the third day, the column encamped eight miles from Russellville, which is about twenty miles south of Florence. From that time, little was heard from the expedition until a dispatch came to General THOMAS, stating that both Selma and Montgomery had been captured, and that, on the 2d of April, WILSON arrived at Selma, dismounted his men, charged the entrenchments, carried all before him, and captured FORREST and RODDY, with their entire commands. Had this news come earlier in the war, we should have taken it with a large grain of allowance. But now, nothing is impossible. The entrenchments at Selma were stormed on the same day that the entrenchments were carried at Petersburg.

RAISING OF THE FLAG ON SUMTER.

THE return of General ANDERSON to Fort Sumter to raise again the Flag which the first fury of Rebellion compelled Major ANDERSON to lower, four years ago, invites attention, and gives interest to every circumstance connected with that great historical event. The story of the defence and evacuation of the Fort is simply told in Major ANDERSON'S official dispatch to the Secretary of War:

STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE, OFF SANDY HOOK, }
April 18, 1861—10:30 A. M., via New York.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its doors closed from the effects of heat; four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accept terms of evacuation offered by General BEAUREGARD—being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Major First Artillery Commanding.

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

The question of the proper day to be celebrated as the anniversary of the evacuation, was thus easily settled—the 14th of April. The fact that the day coincided with the Christian fast of Good Friday, could not, as Colonel NICHOLS of the War Office observes, change the proper historic and official date of the event to be commemorated. Though the character of the day may prevent loud rejoicings and merry-makings, the celebration need not prove in any manner discordant with the solemn religious meditation which Good Friday provokes in the minds of so many Christians.

It is understood that General ANDERSON will raise the same flag which he hauled down at the time of the evacuation, and the newspaper reporters tell us that the precious bunting had been carefully preserved in the vaults of the

Metropolitan Bank, in New York, awaiting this restoration to its old place. Our readers may remember that the JOURNAL contained, toward the close of the year 1863, several interesting letters in relation to this flag and the disposition which had been made of it. These letters are so pertinent to the occasion that it may be well to reprint them here. The first letter, which was called out by the Rebel boast of having captured the flag during an unsuccessful assault upon Fort Sumter, is as follows:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time ago there went the rounds of the papers a statement of General BEAUREGARD, to the effect that, with the boat's crew that was taken in our unsuccessful assault upon Fort Sumter, there was also captured the flag which Major ANDERSON had kept flying while there, and had lowered with a salute when he was obliged to evacuate the Fort. The public was led to suppose that it had been carried by our storming party to rehoist it, in great triumph, where it had formerly waved. Now, Sir, had our attack succeeded it would not have entered into my mind to recite to you the facts I am about to offer; but as a flag was captured, and as amid unstinted bursts of joy BEAUREGARD and his confederates fancied it to be the identical flag, whose loss would double the discomfiture of our arms, I wish to let the world know that they laughed without winning, and are merry without cause. When ANDERSON'S flag was lowered at Fort Sumter, our Spartan seventy determined to cut it into pieces, and keep the shreds as mementoes of their martyrdom. Every hero took a little piece, which he values as beyond all price. One of ANDERSON'S principal officers, who is now a General in our service, was at my house just after his return from Sumter; and as a great favor, after telling the story, gave me a little scrap of his precious piece, which lies before me as I write.

There may be and usually are two flags at a Fort; one for fair weather and one for storm; but only one flag was hoisted during the bombardment; only one "braved the battle" and the breeze; only one can claim to be the flag of Fort Sumter. That flag exists only in the little carefully hoarded bits of bunting, and in the affections of all loyal Americans. As for any other, we care nothing; but we do not even believe that another flag ever before at Sumter was captured by the Rebels. I am sure many were anxious at the time BEAUREGARD'S story appeared, to know the truth, and even now, though a counter-statement has been made, you may think it worth while to publish this, giving to any one who desires a voucher, my name, and the little red bunting, which can be shown.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1863.

The second letter is from a staff officer in Washington:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of November 28th, a correspondent, "C," writes that the Fort Sumter Flag was cut up and distributed among the garrison.

I have in my possession a well-worn piece of bunting, which was presented to me with the following letter:—"This is a piece of the original Fort Sumter Flag, flying at the time of the bombardment, in April, 1861. It was presented by General ANDERSON to Major-General SUMNER, who carried it through the Peninsular Campaign, and at the battles of Antietam and South Mountain as his headquarters flag. On his leaving the Army of the Potomac, it was obtained by a friend of mine, from whom I procured this piece."

Perhaps this is from flag No. 2, to which your correspondent refers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1863.

Still another correspondent wrote:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of November 28th, your correspondent "C," speaks of the "Fort Sumter flag," which is noticed in the issue of December 5th by "H." If enough has not already been said in regard to the flag, I would like to state that I have in my possession a piece of the flag—presented to me by the General himself—with the following endorsement: "In compliance with the request contained in Mr. ———'s note, of — inst., General ANDERSON takes pleasure in sending him a small piece of the 'Fort Sumter flag.'"

"NEWPORT, R. I., October 16, 1863."

Perhaps "C." could tell whether this is a portion of flag No. one or No. two.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 7, 1863.

But the following letter, from General TRUMAN SEYMOUR, who, as Captain SEYMOUR, formed one of the garrison of the Fort at the time of its evacuation, seems to reconcile the apparently conflicting statements of these writers and the report that General ANDERSON has now with him the original flag:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your Correspondent "C," tells us, in your issue of November 28th, that "when ANDERSON'S flag was lowered at Fort Sumter, our Spartan seventy determined 'to cut it into pieces and keep the shreds as mementoes of their martyrdom'—and states that this was done, giving 'one of ANDERSON'S principal officers' as his authority."

This is certainly an error, arising doubtless from a misunderstanding of the information given. Shreds were certainly cut from the flag—as the most precious memorials—but they were only shreds and did not materially affect its size or condition. After being lowered at Sumter the flag was hoisted on the *Baltic*, which steamer transferred ANDERSON and his command to the North, was displayed at the great demonstration in Union Square soon afterward, and is now safely deposited in New York.

And nearly every living member of the Sumter garrison is earnestly and trustfully working, in whatever sphere his influence can command, to hasten the day when that old flag may again shake its proud folds to the Southern breeze over the ruins of the Rebel Confederacy.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., December 3, 1863.

THE NAVY REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES for 1865, is now published. Instead of the thin little pamphlet of old time, it is a considerable octavo of 335 pages, being 46 more pages than the Register for 1864 contained. The plan introduced last year, of giving a full register of Volunteer Officers, is followed, and those officers who have been promoted for meritorious services, having received a vote of thanks of Congress, have their names printed in bold-faced type, which gives them great prominence on the page. These are, Vice-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admirals L. M. GOLDBOROUGH, SAMUEL F. DU PONT, CHARLES H. DAVIS, and JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Commodores STEPHEN C. ROWAN, JOHN RODGERS, and JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain JOHN A. WORDEN, and Lieutenant-Commander WILLIAM B. CUSHING. There are indexed in the Register about 8,900 names. With the exception of a few clerks attached to the different bureaus, these are all officers of the Regular and Volunteer Naval Services. In the Regular Service, there were 119 resignations during the year 1864, and 2 in the Marine corps; 60 deaths in the former and 8 in the latter; 32 dismissals in the former and two in the latter. Of the resignations and dismissals in the Regular Service, by far the greater part were midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The resignations in the Volunteer Service number 449; 237 appointments were revoked; there were 140 dismissals, 112 deaths, 20 desertions, 2 officers dishonorably discharged, 2 discharged, and 2 engineers reduced to the rate of first-class firemen. The list of vessels up to March 10, 1865, comprises the names of 683 vessels of all classes and rates, carrying 4,654 guns; 49 vessels have been captured, destroyed, sold, names changed, &c., since the publication of the last Navy Register. The new Register does credit to the care, diligence, and method of the Department.

THE funeral of Brigadier-General FREDERICK WINTHROP, killed in the action at Five Forks, took place from Trinity Church, New York, on Wednesday, the 12th. There was an imposing military and civic demonstration upon the occasion. All the flags of the city were lowered to half-mast in respect to the memory of the deceased. The Fourteenth Regular Infantry, Twenty-Second, Twelfth, and Seventy-First Militia Regiments acted as escort. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Brigadier-General Warren, Brigadier-Gen. Morris, Brigadier-General Sweeney, Lieutenant-Colonel King, Brigadier-General Van Vliet, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Beirne, and Captain Ellis. General WINTHROP, in a military sense, was a self-made man. He commenced his career at the beginning of the rebellion as a private in the Seventy-First Regiment, New York State National Guard, and rose, step by step, until he attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, sustaining on every field the honor of a good name.

THE death of Colonel ALEXANDER DOULL, formerly attached to the staff of Brevet Major-General HUNT, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, is announced as having taken place at Meadville, Pa., on the 26th ult. Colonel DOULL, who had received his military training in England, in whose service he early evinced rare soldierly qualities, entered our Army as major of a regiment of New York volunteers. But his fine capabilities as an artillery officer soon gained for him a position with General HUNT, who highly appreciated his services, and did not fail to express his sense of the great loss he sustained when Colonel DOULL felt himself impelled to resign his commission, which he did over a year ago. Since leaving the Army, Colonel DOULL had given his attention to engineering pursuits, and was for a considerable time employed in the development of the gold mines of Colorado. He also found leisure for frequent literary labors, of which this journal was glad to obtain the greater share. Though he had at the time of his death reached the age of but twenty-nine years, Colonel DOULL was a thorough military scholar, and displayed a remarkable capacity for the comprehension and elucidation of strategical problems. Though his life was thus brief, he had lived to win distinction in the Crimean and in our great civil war, and had compressed into those few years labors of which any man might feel proud.

THE remains of Colonel U. DAHLGREN were taken from Richmond on the 11th, to be conveyed to Washington, D. C. They were encased in a metallic coffin, and accompanied by a military escort, consisting of one sergeant and six privates of the 11th Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant U. WALKER. On the same boat was sent the body of Colonel H. H. JANNEY, late commander of the First New Jersey Cavalry. The deceased was shot through the head in one of the Cavalry engagements near Burkesville, and died almost instantly. Colonel JANNEY being killed, Lieutenant-Colonel BEAUMONT wounded, and Major HART also killed, the command of the First New Jersey Cavalry devolved upon Major ROBBINS, who is now with the regiment in the field. The body of Colonel JANNEY will be taken to Jersey City, the home of his wife and friends. The body is in charge of Captain BROWN.

NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the Journal all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

BERMUDA, screw, 3, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander J. W. Smith, commanding, sails from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Saturday, April 15, for the East and West Gulf Squadrons. Persons having letters, packages, or boxes for officers or seamen of said squadrons can have them delivered free of charge, if put on board prior to sailing.

CHEROKEE, screw, 6.—A story was in circulation in Key West, according to one letter-writer, of a chase by this vessel of the blockade runner and destined privateer *Owl*, with no less a person than Captain Maffitt on board. The chase is reported to have taken place in the latter part of last month, and though the *Cherokee* came within pistol shot, the *Owl* escaped in the darkness, the chase having been continued into the night. There must be an error either in narration or in the estimate of distance, or else Captain Maffitt may count himself the luckiest of privateersmen.

CONNECTICUT, side-wheel, 11, was at Santa Cruz March 26.

CONSTELLATION, sloop, 24, is now fitting out at the Norfolk Yard as the practice ship of the Navy.

CHEPPEAW, screw, 4, is one of Admiral Porter's fleet on the James River, and is now lying just below Fort Darling. Her officers are as follows: Lieutenant Commanding E. E. Potter; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. W. Saunders; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. M. Flood; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Gregory; Engineers, First Assistant, Joseph Waters; Second Assistants, William Evered; Winship; Third Assistants, — Romaine, — Wilton; Acting Ensigns, G. H. Wood, H. H. Taylor, Edward Tilgham.

CIRCASSIA, screw, 6, Lieutenant Commanding Henry Churchill, arrived at the Boston Yard on the 10th, from the Southern coast, via Holmes's Hole.

DACTAH, screw, 7.—Chief Engineer William J. Lamin, who has lately been on shore duty at Baltimore, has been ordered to the *Dactah*. Also Third Assistant Engineers Charles E. Manning and James A. Deaver.

DICTATOR, screw, 2.—A private letter from Commander Rodgers seems to set at rest the conflicting opinions about this vessel. It is dated "New York Harbor, March 24," just after her return from Fortress Monroe, and reads as follows:—"The *Dictator* steers beautifully; she can turn round in three or four times her length. She is easy and buoyant in all her movements. The officers are some of them enthusiastic in their encomiums of the vessel's qualities, and I do not know an exception to their high praise. Her highest speed, measured by log, was nine and a quarter knots; her highest speed through the water was probably ten knots. She is now going into the hands of Mr. Ericsson. When she comes out of them we hope for more."

ETHAN ALLEN, bark, 9, off St. Simon's Island, Georgia.—Acting Master J. A. Pennell, commanding, has been promoted to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

HONEYUCKLE, screw, 2.—James J. Russell, Acting Master, commanding, writes to the Department from Cedar Keys, Florida, March 2, as follows:—"Sir: I have the honor to report that on February 28, at 1.30 A. M., while lying abreast of Sea Horse Key, a schooner was reported bearing east by south, standing in shore. The water being too shoal in that direction for me to chase her with the steamer, I dispatched two armed boats to intercept her, which they were unable to do, owing to a strong southerly wind which was blowing at the time. They succeeded in working to windward of the schooner, and forcing her in on St. Martin's Reef, when she stood directly for Crystal River. Three days previous to that time, I had dispatched Acting Ensign Charles N. Hall with a boat manned and armed for the purpose of watching in that vicinity. Fortunately, Mr. Hall was near the entrance to the river, and seeing the schooner, immediately made sail to head her off. The schooner then stood in for the nearest land, striking on a reef about five miles from Crystal River. The crew lowered the sails, abandoned her, and succeeded in escaping to the main land. Mr. Hall boarded and took possession of her at about 11.30 A. M. She proved to be the English schooner *Sori*, 23 tons, from Havana, with an assorted cargo. The papers were all found on board." A boat was afterwards captured (by the *Honduras*, we believe), containing three of the crew of the prize. Prize and prisoners were taken to Key West.

IKA, screw, 4.—Under date of March 31, and in latitude 23 degrees 50 minute, longitude 83 degrees 41 minutes west, Assistant Commander William C. Rogers writes to the Department as follows:—"Sir: I have the honor to report to you that to-day, in the above position, the *Ika* fell in with and captured the English schooner *Comus*, John Harrison, Master, from St. Mark's, Florida, bound for Havana, with a cargo of thirty-two bales Sea Island cotton. I sent the vessel and her crew, consisting of twelve persons, to Key West for adjustment."

LANCASTER, screw, flagship, arrived at Panama March 30, from Lima March 7.

MOHICAN, screw, 7, from Washington, D. C., arrived at Boston the 9th. The following are her officers: Commander, Daniel Ammen; Lieutenant, Joseph D. Marvin; Acting Master, William Burditt; Acting Ensigns, Henry T. Page and Benjamin F. Blair; Surgeon, Charles Martie; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Joseph C. Channing; First Assistant Engineer, Henry S. Davis; Second Assistant Engineer, John K. Smedley; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Enoch George, Charles H. Buckalow, and George Nelson; Third Assistant Engineers, William W. Chadwick and James O. Heron.

MINGOS, side-wheel, 10.—Commander J. B. Creighton has been detached and ordered to temporary ordnance duty at Charlestown.

MILWAUKEE, iron-clad, 4, sunk in Blakeley River March 28, during operations against Spanish Fort, opposite the city. She was one of the vessels built in the West for river and coast operations, and was constructed in St. Louis during the past year. She carried four heavy guns in two casemates. The *Milwaukee* joined the Mobile squadron a month or two since, and has been doing duty off Dog River bar. She sunk in very shallow water, and her main deck not being covered, her men collected on it until taken by boats from the other vessels. No lives were lost. Preparations for raising her had already commenced at the last advice, and there was little doubt of their success. Her officers are: Lieutenant Commander, J. H. Gillis; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, F. J. Gover; Acting Ensigns, J. W. Crocker, Niles T. Crocker, R. I. Coombs and E. D. Springer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Nathaniel Brewster; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Gustavus H. Horn; Engineers—First Assistant, John Purdy; Acting Second Assistants, John Adkins, Henry Bauer and Frank Leonard; Acting Third Assistants, Freeman A. Hurd, H. L. Dickerson, Wm. A. Blanch, Henry Blanch and Jacob Wahl.

MANOPAC, Monitor, arrived at the Washington Yard on the 12th, where

some little alteration will be made in her turret, and her guns changed. This will make the third iron clad at the yard, the *Montauk* being now under repairs, and the *Saugus* having arrived on the 11th.

MOHICAN, screw, 7, arrived at the Charlestown Yard. This vessel went into commission last October and was ordered to join the fleet off Wilmington. She participated in the mortification of the *faux pas* in December and in the triumph of January 15. During the fight she occupied a position with the Monitors and was made fast to the *New Ironsides*, throwing between four and five hundred shot and shell. In the naval assault upon the fort, she had twelve of her men killed and wounded. The *Mohican* is last from the Ogeechee River, Georgia, whither she was sent to destroy Fort McAllister, taken by Sherman. Upon her return North, and while towing the *Monadnock* off Hatteras her air-pump head was broken, and the vessel was ordered to the Washington Yard for repairs. While on her way to Boston, she put into Newport for a harbor during the night. She is now sent to the Charlestown Yard for a thorough overhauling. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, D. Ammen; Lieutenant, J. D. Marvin; Surgeon, Charles Martin; Paymaster, Jos. C. Channing; Master, Wm. Burditt; Chief Engineer, H. T. Davis; Assistant Engineers, Tweddy Buckalow, George Nelson, Heron and Chadwick; Ensigns, H. T. Page and B. F. Blair; Mates, Shaffer, Paine and Cosse; Boatwain, Aiken; Gunner, Cassidy; Captain's Clerk, W. L. Welsh; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. Fowler; Surgeon's Steward, C. H. Porter; Paymaster's Steward, T. M. Twist.

MASSACHUSETTS, screw, 5, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. West, left Philadelphia April 1, and arrived at Charlestown, S. C., April 5.

NIRPSI, screw, 5, Lieutenant-Commander Henry, sailed from Charlestown, S. C., March 31, for Boston.

NANSEET, iron-clad, 2, building at the yard of Donald McKay, East Boston, will probably be ready to launch next week.

OWO, ship, 17.—Acting Assistant Surgeon T. H. R. Phillips has been detached and ordered to the *Paul Jones*, at Charlestown.

PURSUIT, bark, 7.—W. R. Browne, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, writes to the Department from "Off Indian River, Florida, March 18," as follows:—"Sir: I have the honor to report the capture of the British schooner *Mary*, of Apaco, Bahamas, on the morning of the 16th inst., in Indian River, twelve miles to the northward of this inlet. The captain and owner, David Stone, who is an American, with a crew of two men, both British subjects, states that he cleared from Green Turtle Key, Bahamas, on the 6th inst., for Key West, Florida, and was forced, through stress of weather, to run into Jupiter Inlet, forty-five miles southward of this place, for a harbor. The distance of the place where captured being greater from the port cleared for than where he put in for a harbor, leaves no doubt of his character and intentions."

PHILADELPHIA, side-wheel, 2, Flagship South Atlantic Squadron.—Acting Master William T. Gillespie, in command, has been promoted to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

PAUL JONES, paddle-wheel, 7, sailed from the Boston Yard on the 11th for Key West and the West Indies. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander, John Madigan; Executive Officer, Charles Huggins; Paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, Jr.; Surgeon, F. H. R. Phillips; Acting Ensigns, S. C. Hill, Walter B. Rankin, Arthur W. Emerson, O. D. Owen, P. C. Gooding; Mates, J. W. Howison, William O. Davis; Engineers, George L. Harris, Clark Hart, Samuel H. Towne, John M. Cheney, C. H. Sanders; Gunner, James Nash.

QUAKER CITY, side-wheel, 7, Commander W. F. Spicer, reports to the Navy Department that on the 12th of March, his vessel captured the British schooner *E. H. Vermilyea*, at sea, in latitude 27 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 96 degrees 12 minutes west. Her cargo is a valuable one, consisting of coffee, clothes, rum, tobacco, shoes, etc. Her captain admitted that he was endeavoring to run the blockade, that he had before been in the business, and had been captured on a previous occasion in the schooner *Lane*.

ST. LOUIS, sloop, 18, Commander George H. Preble, is to be stationed at Aspinwall.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, paddle-wheel, 11, arrived at Havana, April 4, from Charlestown, with Assistant Secretary Fox, Messrs. Welles, Nicolay, Fulton, Green, Forbes, and party. They proposed a short stay there, and then returning to Charlestown to be present at the ceremonies of the flag-raising on Fort Sumter on the 14th.

SPEEDWELL, screw, 2.—United States iron steamer *Speedwell*, the second of a number of steamers of the same class building for the Government at Tietlow's Yard, Chelsea, was launched successfully Saturday forenoon. There were present a large number of spectators, and, after the launch, a bountiful collation was served up. We gave only a week or two ago the dimensions of the *Shawnee*, a sister ship.

SABLAQUE, side-wheel, 10.—Paymaster Gorwailth committed suicide by drowning himself in the James River on April 5. He was going to join his vessel, when he jumped overboard from the mail boat. He had been spending some weeks at Norfolk, and it is presumed that some discrepancies in his accounts, the discovery of which had become inevitable, caused his sudden self-destruction.

SUEQUHANNA, frigate, 16, will sail from Brooklyn this week for the Brazilian Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Godon. Our Brazilian fleet is composed of seven vessels of war, and Rear-Admiral Godon will raise his flag, assuming command of the entire fleet as soon as he arrives at the station. The headquarters of the station are Rio Janeiro, and the flagship will remain off and on the coast of Brazil for the next two years.

STATE OF GEORGIA, side-wheel, 5, now at Port Royal.—We have received the following list of officers: Commander, George Henry Preble; Acting Master, John McGowan, Jr.; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Charles S. Eastwood; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Frank F. Hastings; Acting First Assistant Engineer, David McArthur; Acting Ensigns, Cornelius Washburn, F. A. Strandberg, Wm. G. Cowell, John R. P. Atkins; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, John W. Hockett; Second Assistant Engineer, Wm. M. Barr. Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Edward Traynor, Gilbert Webb, Wm. H. Waite, George Hall.

SAGUO, iron-clad, 2, arrived at Washington Yard 9th from Dutch Gap. This vessel was ordered here in January last from Charlestown, but arrived at Fortress Monroe just in time to return with Admiral Porter's fleet and take part in the capture of Fort Fisher, since which time she has been in the James River. She comes North for the purpose of changing her guns (XV. inch), one of which, during the attack on Fort Fisher, burst over three feet from the muzzle, but, although both guns' crews were in the turret, only one man was slightly injured. The only serious mark on the vessel is that of a plunging shot from the battery at Howlett's, on the James River (which stands over two hundred feet above the water), which fractured some of the deck plates and started a beam in the wardroom. Her officers are:—Lieutenant B. F. Day; Acting Masters, B. W. Leary, Ira Barsley, Wm. Tilby; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. H. Andrews; Acting Chief Engineer, John L. Peake; Ac-

ting First Assistant Engineers, Andrew Inglis, John Carron; Acting Ensigns, C. A. Herrickson, J. P. Arnett; Second Assistant Engineers, A. C. Lewis, A. F. Rockefeller; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John Mingus, W. J. Bradley.

TUSCARORA, screw, 10.—Commander J. M. Fraley writes us that we were in error in reporting the *Tuscarora* returned to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She merely towed out the iron-clad *Singamon* to the mouth of Cape Fear River, and when that duty was performed, immediately returned to her station at Charlestown, S. C., whence she was ordered to the Ogeechee River. Subsequently, the *Tuscarora* received instructions to proceed to Charlestown when relieved by the *Cumbridge*, which steamer reached the Ogeechee on the 26th inst. The *Tuscarora* was detained in the river there until the 31st by a heavy easterly gale, accompanied by dense fogs and hazy weather.

VICKSBURG, screw, 6, arrived at New York 9th from Hampton Roads. She has been nearly eighteen months in commission, was actively engaged in blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C., and in cruising for blockade-runners and privateers, also occupying a prominent part in the engagement, resulting in the capture of Wilmington. Her last duty was up the Pamunkey River, Va., in co-operation with the forces of General Sheridan, to prevent the erection of batteries on the bluffs. The following is a list of her officers:—Acting Master, Commander Frank G. Osborn; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, G. V. Demorest; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Wm. H. Oils; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. Henry Bulkeley; Acting Surgeon, Thomas W. Bennett; Second Assistant Engineer in charge, Jacob L. Bright; Second Assistant Engineer, Henry Harberson; Third Assistant Engineer, A. L. Nagle; Third Assistant Engineer, Levi Colt.

WACHUSETT, screw, 10, which sailed from Boston March 6, has been heard from at Port Fayal, Martinique. Paymaster Sears writes that she behaved well, making about twelve knots, and after taking in stores at Port Fayal, would sail immediately for the Cape of Good Hope, probably in search of the *Shenandoah*.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The hull of the prize steamer *Nan-Nan* has been sold for \$360, as she lies on the Florida coast. She was burned about a year ago. The purchaser expects to raise her.

A REPORT on the operations of the Navy at Charlestown is said to be in preparation by Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, who is by no means satisfied with the manner in which General Gillmore treats the operations of his fleet in his (Gillmore's) "Fort Sumter."

The marine guard of the frigate *New Ironsides*—which vessel has gone out of commission and laid up at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for repairs—numbering some fifty men, under command of Lieutenants Collum and Young, arrived at the Washington Barracks Friday morning, 7th.

In obedience to section 24 of public resolution No. 26 passed during the last session of Congress, and approved, March 3, 1865, the Honorable Secretary of the Navy has ordered the appointment of a commission to take an inventory of all articles in the naval store at Washington Yard.

At the Charlestown Yard, the *Paul Jones* and the *Kearsarge* are still waiting sailing orders. The *Ammonoosuc*, which has been in dock two months, has got the work on her well along, and will probably come out of dock this week. The *Dactah* has got her repairs nearly completed, and is now rigging. Iron-clad *Squango*, 2, has been turned over to the authorities at the yard by the builders, Messrs. McKay and Alden.

A CAREFUL survey of the defences of Charlestown shows the exact number of guns, of all calibres, bearing upon the harbor, from Sumter, Sullivan's Island, James' Island, Castle Pinckney, and the various city batteries, to be one hundred and thirty-six. Besides these there was a double line of obstructions, with torpedoes and torpedo-boats innumerable. Altogether, Charlestown was, in some respects, the strongest fortified city on the continent.

The prize steamer *Ruby*, which left Key West, Florida, for New York, on Sunday, April 2, has been compelled to put into Beaufort, N. C., for coal and repairs. She brings as passengers from Key West, James C. Clapp, United States Marshal; Homer G. Plantz, United States Attorney, and Dr. Louis Michel, United States Navy. The officers of the *Ruby* are as follows:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, William P. Randall; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Henry Eason; Acting Ensign, Chas. F. Palzer; Engineers—Senior, Joseph Fernald; Third Assistant, George Church.

The removal of the torpedoes of the enemy from the James River by the Navy goes bravely on, and to all practical intents and purposes the river is open to Richmond. The blowing up of the rebel rams was so accomplished as to obstruct the channel, particularly at Trent Reach. These obstructions will have to be blown out. The river is being dragged by men in small boats and tugs. Light draught vessels can readily ascend the James, and such ships as the *Commodore Perry*, *Chippewa*, *Kansas*, single turreted Monitor *Sangamon*, and *Monadnock*, have gone up to the city. The rebels, previous to evacuating Richmond, sunk their new single turreted Monitor *Texas*, across the channel of the river. The *Texas* had been launched only a little over a month.

The steamer *Harriet DeFord*, lately captured by a party of rebels, under the leadership of one Turpin, a notorious outlaw—well known to the inhabitants of the eastern shore of Maryland—was destroyed in Dividing Creek, Va., two days subsequent to her capture—by the gunboat *Commodore Read*, 6, flagship of the First division of the Potomac flotilla, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, Edward Hooker, commanding, assisted by the gunboats *Freeborn*, 3, *Cour de Lem*, 3, *Heliotrope*, 3. *Harriet DeFord* was boarded and seized, while lying in port at Fairhaven, by twenty-seven refugees from the beaten Confederate army, who intended to escape in her to Nassau or some of the West Indian Islands. She was pursued so rapidly, however, that she could not get to sea, and ran into Indian Creek, where she was burned. She had about \$60,000 worth of merchandise on board.

The following additional decrees have been published by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida:

Name of Prize.	Decree.	Name of Prize.	Decree.
Steamer <i>Nan-Nan</i>	\$18,990	Schr. <i>Robuck</i>	\$8,096
Steamer <i>Cumberland</i>	184,517	Boat <i>Stanley</i>	1,466
Sloop <i>Hope</i>	5,362	Sloop <i>Mary Ellen</i>	3,430
Total.....			\$171,841

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALES.

Sales of cargo by steamer <i>Ruby</i>	\$6,614
Sales of cargo by schooner <i>John Hall</i>	13,032
Sales of cargo by schooner <i>Fanny McRae</i>	4,384
Sales of cargo by schooner <i>Augusta</i>	5,581
Sales of cargo by schooner <i>Delia</i>	5,343
Total.....	\$34,954

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

RAILROADS IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—About 20 years ago a huge picture, grand in conception, if faulty in execution, representing the "last judgment," was exhibited in New York. One of its principal features was that tremendous conflict between Gog and Magog and the chosen people which is, at last, to be waged under the walls of the Holy city. The circumstances of this decisive battle were presented with artistic force and brilliant effect; but the most startling occurrence was the representation of an ideal railroad, in the centre of the painting, whose trains were hurrying numerous reserves into action. The breaking of a bridge and a plunge of a train loaded with soldiers into a profound chasm was a striking feature of the picture.

Little did MARTIN, the artist, dream, while his pencil was transferring the wild conceptions of his imagination to the canvas, that, before ten years should elapse, his imaginations would be realized. On the 20th May, 1859, at Montebello, a Sardinian railroad train, bringing up reinforcements to the hard-pressed French, actually plunged so deep into the vortex of battle, that the troops inside the cars, commenced delivering a fire through the windows. What is more, nothing contributed as much to the success of this battle as the facilities of transportation afforded by the Sardinian railroads. An English officer in the "United Service Magazine" demonstrates, in an article "on great modern invasions and the strategic application of railroads," that it was the power of concentrating his troops which had been extended along the whole line of the picture, "afforded by the Piedmontese and Lombard Railroad which enabled LOUIS NAPOLEON to overwhelm the Austrians at Magenta by the shocks of superior numbers."

In 1848-9, railroads had already played an important part in the great European congeries of Revolutionary struggles, and it is not assuming too much to assert that the royal authority everywhere, owed its triumph in a great measure to its possession and use of such lines and means of communication. The capture of Venice, in 1849, although not actually due to the possession of the railroad connecting it with the main land, by the Austrians, was, nevertheless, owing in a great degree thereto, inasmuch as its road-bed or track and stations, by the solidity of their construction, afforded (so to speak) advanced positions for the establishment of the besiegers' batteries. Therefrom the Austrian heavy guns, fired at very great elevations, carried death and destruction throughout the beleaguered city. Railroads and Steam Transportation gave to the Allies in the Crimea that preponderance which enabled them to bring the siege of Sebastopol to a successful conclusion. Had the Russians possessed the same facilities of transport, the result might have been very different for Western Europe, Asia, and the whole world.

General VON HARDEGG, in his remarkable work on the "Science of the General Staff," translated by Colonel WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT, of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, indicated as early as 1853, in this country, the vast strategic and tactical value of railroads and the immense influence they were destined to exert upon the prosecution of future wars. Simultaneously, or immediately after the publication of the original work, VON HARDEGG's theoretical foresight had a partial realization in the revolutionary war of 1848-9, a larger one in 1854-6, a still greater in 1858-9. But neither he nor any European strategist could have imagined the marvellous effect railroads were to produce upon progress of hostilities, such as has been demonstrated by American ability and energy in the course of the present war. It would be safe to say that, in this country of magnificent distances, they have been an element of paramount value, and have enabled Federal authorities to accomplish more in one year than could have been effected in many years without them. Great as has been their importance, however, to the Union cause, they have been still greater to the enemy. Without them it would have been impossible to collect, transport and deliver the troops and the immense amounts of supplies required to maintain enormous armies, at great distances from their nearest secondary bases of supply. At the first battle of Bull Run, the world beheld a repetition of the ideal conception of MARTIN in his picture, and of the real performance of the French Emperor at Montebello. The Rebel victory at the first Manassas may be attributed as much to the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads as to the Blucher-like march of JOHNSON from Martinsburg. The train which brought KIRBY SMITH's division to the very field of action was a more fatal shock, it may be said, to the Union Army, than the combined ability of BEAUREGARD, the energy of JOHNSON, and the firmness of STONEWALL JACKSON. It was said to have been decisive.

Since that time, what triumphs of civil and military engineering, in connection with transportation, have been accomplished both North and South! The extensive destruction of the rail and ties and bridges of railroads in Virginia have caused such temporary delays, that the reports of their destruction had scarcely excited hopes of permanent obstructions before the news of their restoration dissipated the plans based upon the intelligence. It seems to be received as proven that no railroad communication, in this country of forests and iron, can be irreparably ruined, unless the road-bed itself is effectually destroyed. And even in this last case, American industry has shown what it can effect. Did not LEE seem to have thoroughly injured the very road-bed of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in the winter of 1863, only to see it restored to running order in a few weeks by the Federal working parties? Bridges of enormous length and elevation have been rebuilt as quickly as the large but simple pontoon bridges in former wars. There is no end to the purposes to which railroads and locomotives have been applied. It is said that SHERMAN, at Resaca, sent down a locomotive and empty train at full speed in order to draw the fire and reveal the existence of masked batteries, and that his stratagem was successful. Thus his sa-

gacity saved, thereby, not only precious time, but still more valuable lives. The same general, as trustworthy in his statements as he has hitherto proved irresistible on the field, avouches that scarcely or no sooner had his troops established their bivouacs, than the welcome whistle of the locomotive announced the arrival of supplies.

Perhaps there is no more startling example of the shortsightedness of our military authorities than their neglect to establish more than one regular communication, or, at least one direct communication by railroad, between Washington and the immediate railroad centre of Pennsylvania. This strategical desideratum was pointed out as early as the spring of 1861, when the capital was severed from the loyal North by the rebellious outrages of the population hung along the single rail communication between Washington and Philadelphia. Then it was the writer demonstrated to a prominent general the necessity of a direct railroad under Government control, which would unite Washington, already a vast principal depot, and destined to be a much vaster and important centre of supply, with the network of railroads which brought the Federal stores from their principal if not their actual sources.

This was reiterated in a letter to Major-General KEARNY in a letter dated in December of the same year, 1861. Had this matter been attended to in time, or attended to at all, what immense difficulties and dangers might have been averted or provided against! Four times was Washington menaced, twice actually surrounded by enemies whose partisan corps or emissaries threatened or stopped the supplies rolling forwards on a single track. The great military and civil centre dependent on a single track for the supplies on which depended the safety and existence, not only of itself but of several great armies, whereas, by prudent foresight and ordinary exertions, quadruple freights might have been steadily flowing in by two or more military lines. For instance, the Cumberland Valley Railroad was finished in 1861 to Hagerstown; thence to Frederic, Maryland, was a gap of less than twenty-five miles. A railroad of that length, running east-south-east, would have connected the Pennsylvania line with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, terminating at Baltimore. Thirty miles more of rail to the southeast would have enabled the cars to discharge their inestimable freights in Washington. Another railroad of but little over 25 miles, would have united Frederic with Littleton, to the north northeast, in Pennsylvania, and thus have afforded a second direct route for the transmission of material from Harrisburgh or the Great West and Middle States to Washington. Less than 15 miles to the south southeast would have connected the railroad from Harrisburgh, terminating at Littleton, with the Westminster branch running into Baltimore, and 45 miles more directly south, Westminster with Washington. This last road would have afforded an opportunity to engineers to so protect it with defensive works and a chain of small forts or block-houses, that the series of works would not only have sufficed for the protection of the road itself, but have constituted a line of posts which, of itself, would have deterred a partisan corps from venturing through it to make a raid in the direction of Baltimore. Doubtless it would have held completely in check the triangular district to the eastward of the range of hills or small mountains which stretch north-eastwardly from Point of Rocks to the Susquehanna, fifteen miles above Havre de Grace, and between that range, the Potomac, and Chesapeake Bay. Thus the construction of five short connections or link roads, 25+30+25+15+45=140 miles in all, would have furnished six routes to unite surely and uninterruptedly, the capital of the nation with the whole North. Estimate their cost per mile, at the highest average rate of construction, and taking the freight charges in the established and restricted line at their lowest average rate, what an immense saving would have resulted in four years without estimating the damages inseparable from raids, menaces and accidents. What subordinate interests could have been great enough to supersede such energetic and sagacious enterprise, such an economy on the part of an administration determined to act for the benefit of the whole, regardless of the interests of a few. The building and rebuilding of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad alone, the writer believes, has been a far greater labor and expense than the construction of all five of the new lines cited, without taking into account, the outlay and work done again and again on the railroads adjacent to and south of the Potomac. The very outlay proposed, put it at the highest figure \$10,000,000, about what the madly extravagant and surpassingly difficult Hudson River Railroad, 150 miles long cost, would have been compensated by the prevention of the panics, whose effect upon the North, repeated, by paralyzing or destroying confidence, were productive of incalculable damage not only to home interests in a business point of view, but to foreign influences in a national effect.

ANCHOR.

THE REBEL CAUDINE FORKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Nearly 2,200 years have elapsed, and yet the term, the Caudine Forks, has lost nothing of its opprobrium by time. It has rather acquired more terrible force by lapse of centuries. Capitulations or surrenders of armies in the field have indeed taken place, but no basis for such have ever been laid down by legal experts. "Whatever laws," said BONAPARTE, "have authorized commanders of places to surrender their arms, they have authorized no General to cause his soldiers to lay down their weapons in another case. * * * The most unheard-of capitulations in the annals of war are those of Marengo and Ulm. The capitulation of GOUVERNOR ST. CYR, at Dresden, was the error of a tyro (coeur); it has much analogy to that of MACK, at Ulm." When the French Emperor dictated or uttered these words, had he forgotten DUPONT's surrender at Baylen, July 20th, 1808—the French Caudine Forks, indeed; or VANDAMME's at Culm, not so bad, September 6th, 1813; or JUNOT's at Cintra, far less inglorious, August 30, 1808. They tore his proud heart sadly, however, at the time.

If, however, ST. CYR's surrender, in 1813, at Dresden, was a capitulation, the same term can apply to WURMSER's glorious conduct in Mantua, February 2d, 1797; to MASENA's in Genoa, May 6th, 1800; to RAPP's in Dantzig, 1813, and many more surrenders under similar circumstances. These, however, more strictly speaking, should be

classed among the giving up of fortresses. The surrender of the Saxon camp-fortress-citadel and army at Pirna, in 1756, partakes of the double character of the giving up of a strong place and of a national army.

The campaign of 1806 was replete with surrenders of generals, of armies and commandants of places, as inexplicable as inglorious for a nation which had produced the "Great Elector," the Great FREDERICK, a SCHWERIN, ANHALT-DESSAU, ZIETHEN, and others. Even BLUCHER had to lay down his arms, with his corps, near Lubek, in that same campaign.

The seven years' war had likewise witnessed two great surrenders of armies—FINCK, at Maxen, 1759, and FOUQUET at Landshut, June 30th, 1760. To learn what FREDERICK thought of such capitulations, read the annals of the time and his own memoirs.

Perhaps, however, the history of our own country, of the New World, and of the last twenty years, affords the closest parallels to LEE's surrender. In fact, the annals of the British army afford one instance among the most discreditable capitulations on record, that of Gen. JOHN WHITELOCK, at Buenos Ayres, June 5th, 1807, and two others which are somewhat or very much akin to that of LEE, viz.: Saratoga, October 17th, 1777, and Yorktown, October 29th, 1781. At the first, however, the British troops retained their accoutrements, and at the latter there were redeeming points, as in the case of the Rebel General-in-Chief. MACK's surrender at Ulm, however, was not worse than WHITELOCK's, at Buenos Ayres or HULL's at Detroit, August 16th, 1812. The two latter stand *par nobile fratrum* on our Continent. A similar instance was the surrender at Quebec, after WOLFE's victory and MONTCALEM's death, September 18th, 1759.

Almost all of the French army surrendered after Blenheim, to MARLBOROUGH and Prince EUGENE, August 13, 1704, but the capitulations of armies in the field have been of very rare occurrence, even in ancient times. In fact, they may be said to be as rare as surrenders of fortresses have been common. For the latter there were certain or fixed laws as for *probable* eventualities, for the former none. The reason of this is attributable to the fact that it seemed almost impossible to capture an entire army, or for an independent army to surrender while there was a possibility of escape by ruse or force. Generally, however, surrenders on the greatest scale, when imminent, have been averted by armistices, fraudulent or honest, by treaties, or by actual conclusions of peace. The total breakings-up of armies, their disintegration and separation have been much more frequent than surrenders—for instance, after Waterloo, in 1815, after Novara, in 1849. In such cases, recuperation and reorganization take place with less loss of honor.

These facts have been thrown together very hurriedly, to meet the occasion, not because the field of inquiry is barren, but because the facts of each individual case require peculiar presentation, in detail, to exonerate, excuse, elucidate or blame.

The clearest parallel to the surrender of LEE in Southern Virginia, at Amelia Court House, in April, 1865, was the surrender of GORGEY in Western Hungary, at Villagos, in August, 1849. The very numbers who laid down their arms in both cases, were somewhat equal, 25,000 to 30,000. GORGEY's surrender ended the Hungarian insurrection, although there were other armies still active in the field. LEE's surrender will have the same effect now. What is more, the surrender resulted from a correspondence between the opposing generals-in-chief. GORGEY's propositions were acquiesced in by PARKWITCH, although the actual laying down of the arms took place in the presence of, and in consequence of, a subordinate, RUDIGER. Thus LEE's capitulation was made to GRANT and due to the intermediation of SHERIDAN. The three capitulations, at Fort Donaldson, Vicksburg and Amelia Court House, will all shine with becoming brilliancy in our Lieutenant-General's escutcheon.

WHISKY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is a sign of better days when such papers as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL give the influence of their columns in favor of abolishing the use of whisky from the Army. More than three years as a regimental surgeon, serving in the West and South, have enabled me to watch the effects of whisky on both officers and men, and I can conscientiously say "it has worked only evil, and that continually." Time and again, when the troops have been on short rations, and even hospitals could not get what was needed "for the want of transportation," the wagons of commissaries have been loaded with whisky, which was sold to officers at Government cost, and it has not been infrequent that when privates wanted it they could go to officers, and on their certificates, "for my own use," get it, till drunkenness and disorder were the rule, and sobriety the exception.

A Major-General once remarked in my presence: "I have seen more battles lost, and men sacrificed, in consequence of 'drunken officers than from any other cause, and I always feel that a cask of whisky will do more harm than ten 'thousand Rebels, unless the Rebels are drunk too.'"

During the siege of Corinth in the spring of 1862, when our men were working in the trenches, a ration of whisky was often issued to them. There were many who would not take it, and it was a notable fact that those who did not take it withstood the hardships and exposure and the diseases of the climate far better than those who did. And after the evacuation of the city, while we lay at Camp Big Springs, it was ordered to be issued as a prophylactic, but it was found not only not to prevent disease, but to be an actual cause of diarrhoea. I am not now speaking of its use in the hospitals to the really sick, but to the indiscriminate issue as a ration. Though we had many officers who used it, its bad effect, both on health and morals was so evident that, while they used it in secret themselves, they issued stringent orders against its use by the privates. Verily, "consistency, thou art a jewel." I have long been convinced that the service would be benefited by the total banishment of whisky from the Army, except strictly for hospital use. As one well says: "The Navy does without it, why not the Army?" Let such discipline be established as shall make it certain that a drunken General or Colonel shall be as surely dismissed from the service as a drunken private be

punished. And why not? The one can work a thousand fold greater injury than the other, as his influence and responsibility is greater. I have often heard brave men, who had been in many a battle, say, "I fear for the worst to-day, for — is drunk!" Who can expect a good morale when such a feeling exists? It is not too late to mend. Let but the true condition of things be brought to the knowledge of the Government, and a remedy will be found.

EX-OFFICER.

OUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To the soldiers and sailors who have served during a war like the present, a country's gratitude cannot be too great. Whether they survive, or fall, while battling for her liberties, she should at all times bestow upon them the greatest honors in her power, and, above all, due respect when they have passed to the grave.

As regards the former, I do not propose to speak, but in relation to the latter—i. e., Do the heroic dead of our Armies receive the respect due them for the sacrifice they have made? I would advance a few remarks, with the hope that if our noble dead do not receive at present the honors due them, they may at least be preserved from indignities, and their burial places kept free from sacrilege.

In most of the burial places attached to our large Army hospitals, where many of our own men as well as those of the Rebels are interred, it is customary to place side by side the loyal hero, who has sacrificed everything for the liberties and welfare of his country—a patriot whom posterity for ages to come will revere, and who will be emulated by all defenders of liberty—with a Rebel and a traitor.

Furthermore, we see that even public felons are consigned to graves in the soldiers' cemetery; as in the case of Robert C. Kennedy, the Rebel spy and incendiary, who was recently executed, after which his body was conveyed to the soldiers' burying ground for interment.

I sincerely hope that some immediate action will be taken on the part of our Government in relation to this, not only to have the Rebels buried in a separate place, but have those already interred removed from amongst our own dead patriots. It is but just to the soldiers that this should be done, and the honor and respect due the noble dead demand it.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

SECOND Lieutenant Homer M. Dodge, Seventh New York Artillery, has been cashiered.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert H. Wilcoxson, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, is announced.

FIRST Lieutenant E. N. K. Talcott, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, is announced as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Gillmore, commanding Department of the South.

CAPTAIN P. C. Hains, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf, is assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Hurlbut, commanding, as Chief Engineer of the Department.

The order of December 26, 1864, No. 304, dismissing Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. L. Nicodemus, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has been rescinded, and he is restored to his former rank in the Signal Corps, in consideration of his former service, and proper acknowledgment of his error.

MAJOR Higginson, of Illinois, is making an attempt to secure from the War Department permission to raise a regiment of men who have been prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia. He is one of four commissioners who came from our prisoners at the above named place in August last.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Henry C. Corbin, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, tried at Chattanooga, Tenn., by court-martial on several grave charges, was "most honorably" acquitted, having been found not guilty on every charge and specification. The proceedings and findings of the court are approved by Major-General Steadman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin is released from arrest and returned to duty.

CAPTAIN James Eutwistle, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, tried by court-martial on charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. Upon the recommendation of the Brigadier-General commanding the Second Division Nineteenth Army Corps, Major-General Gillmore directed that the sentence be remitted.

ACCOUNTS from Goldsboro, N. C., of April 6, states that Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hufts, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, is the Provost-Marshal of the city, and Lieutenant S. C. Barnum, of the same regiment, Assistant Provost-Marshal. Assistant Surgeon F. B. Gillette has been promoted to full Surgeon of the same regiment. Colonel James Stewart, of this regiment, was to command a brigade in Sherman's army, in which his regiment was to be included.

We are informed that amongst the list of confirmations of Brigadier-Generals by the Senate, as published in this JOURNAL during February and March, the name of Brigadier-General Belknap was omitted. The error must have been that of the person who transcribed the official list and was not made in the JOURNAL office. We may here say that General Belknap was promoted last Fall, from Colonel of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct.

By order of Major-General Dodge, Brigadier-General R. B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from the command of the District of Nebraska, and ordered to assume command of the District of North Kansas, Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Districts of Utah, Colorado and Nebraska are merged into one command, to be known as the District of the Plains. Brigadier-General P. E. Connor, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of the Plains, Headquarters at Denver, Colorado Territory.

CAPTAIN L. B. Norton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and ordered to report to the chief signal officer, U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C., to be assigned to the position held at present by Captain Joseph H. Spencer, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, which latter officer, upon being relieved, is ordered to report to Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, to assume charge of the signal detachment connected with that Department.

BRIGADIER-General A. L. Chetlain, commanding U. S. Colored Troops in the State of Tennessee, has been placed in command of the post and defenses of Memphis. The following named officers compose the staff:—First Lieutenant John S. Lord, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, A. A. G.; First Lieutenant J. R. W. Hinchman, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, A. A. Q. M.; Major L. B. Brown, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Surgeon in Chief; Major J. C. Foster, Fifty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Chief of Outposts; Captain Frank Ewing, Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, A. A. I. G.; First Lieutenant Elvero Persons, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant B. H. Campbell, Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy), Aide-de-Camp. Assignment to this command does not change General Chetlain's relations to the U. S. Colored Troops of Tennessee.

The following named officers are announced as composing the staff of Brevet Major-General Wilson, Commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Department of the Mississippi:—

Major E. B. Beaumont, U. S. V., A. A. G.; Major F. Salter, U. S. V., Medical Director; Major M. H. Williams, 10th Mo. Cav., A. A. I. G.; Capt. Levi T. Griffin, 4th Mich. Cav., A. A. G.; Captain E. B. Carling, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. W. W. Barker, U. S. V., Chief Commissary Subsistence; Capt. L. M. Hosea, 16th U. S. Infantry, Commissary Musters; Capt. J. P. W. Neill, 18th U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary Musters; Capt. G. H. Kneeland, 4th Ind. Cav., Provost-Marshal; Capt. J. A. Goddard, 4th Ohio Cav., A. A. Q. M.; Capt. W. E. Brown, 4th Ky. Cav., A. A. Q. M.; Capt. W. McBurney, 1st Ohio Cav., Ord. Officer; Capt. W. V. VanAntwerp, 4th Mich. Cav., A. D. C.; Capt. M. M. Pool, Ill. Vols., A. A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. W. T. Okie, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Medical Inspector; 1st Lieut. H. E. Noyes, 2d U. S. Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Prather, 4th Ind. Cav., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. E. G. Boyes, 4th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., and Chief of Scouts; 1st Lieut. A. B. Heywood, 4th Mich. Cav., Engineer Officer; 1st Lieut. S. J. Dangler, 5th Iowa Cav., Chief of Ambulances.

The following gentlemen are announced as composing the staff of Major-General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas:—Lieutenant-Colonel John Levering, A. A. G., U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Henry T. Noble, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster Department; Captain C. A. Henry, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster Seventh Army Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Benham, C. S., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Commissary Subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major First U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General; Major J. R. Smith, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director; Major S. C. Farrington, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Volunteers, Judge-Advocate; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, Aide-de-Camp; Captain E. H. Twining, A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp; Captain W. P. Bainbridge, A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp; Captain J. B. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer; Captain Benjamin Nields, First Delaware Battery, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General; Major A. O. Vincent, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, Commissary of Musters; Captain E. W. Tarleton, Third U. S. Cavalry, Special Inspector of Cavalry; First Lieutenant Thomas D. Witt, First Mo. Light Artillery, Acting Chief of Ordnance.

The storm flag of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, which waved over the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, under the military governorship of Brigadier-General SHEPLEY, was the first storm or large flag that floated over Richmond, Va. It was raised by Lieutenant JOHNSTON L. DEPEYSTER, aide-de-camp to General SHEPLEY. This flag was hoisted on the Capitol building by Lieutenant DEPEYSTER, who brought it to Richmond on his saddle, and with it replaced the two guidons previously elevated by Major ATHERTON H. STEVENS, of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Major E. E. GRAVES, of General Weitzel's staff. Lieutenant DEPEYSTER also found in the Capitol two United States flags that had been captured, one of which bore the inscription, "Thirty-Seventh Regiment Zouaves." The Lieutenant likewise discovered and took possession of three Rebel battle flags.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT arrived in Baltimore, April 11, from Fort Monroe and was received at the wharf by a large detachment of military, ordered out by General W. W. Morris, the Mayor, and committee, and many citizens. A public dinner and other courtesies were extended him by the Common Council of the city.

The Navy Register for 1865 shows that the Marine corps, as at present constituted, consists of one Colonel Commandant, JACOB ZEILIN; five officers of the general staff, one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, nineteen Captains, thirty First, and twenty-two Second-Lieutenants of the active list, and ten officers of the retired list.

The Naval Court-Martial, composed of Admiral Goldsborough, President, Commodore Bell, Captains M. Smith, Drayton, Jenkins, Alder and Corbin, and N. Wilson, Esq., Judge-Advocate, which has been engaged on the ordnance steamer *Baltimore*, at Washington, in the trial of Captain Napoleon Collins, of the *Wachusett*, for capturing the privateer *Florida* in a Brazilian port, closed its labors on Saturday, and the record with the findings has been transmitted to the Department for its action.

The steamer *Bat*, on which General Sherman returned from Fortress Monroe, broke down a few miles below Newbern, and the General was rowed to the city in a yawl boat.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WINTHROP.

At a meeting of officers of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, convened at the camp of the First Battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, at Elmira, N. Y., held for the purpose of expressing sentiments relative to the death of Brevet Brigadier-General FREDERICK WINTHROP, Captain Twelfth Infantry, the meeting organized by appointing Captain B. E. PARKES, Twelfth Infantry, Chairman, and Captain R. L. BURNETT, Twelfth Infantry, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the cause of the assembling, and formally announced the reception of the sad news of the death, in action, of General WINTHROP, Captain Twelfth Infantry.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard with extreme sorrow and deep regret of the death, in battle, of our comrade, friend and brother officer, FREDERICK WINTHROP. As a friend, he was dear to us all, and as an officer brave, gallant and possessed of all the requisites of an accomplished soldier. As a gentleman, noble, high-toned and chivalric. In him, as friend, officer and gentleman, we mourn an irreplaceable loss.

To his relatives we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, hoping that our Father in Heaven will soften to them this great bereavement, and enable them to bear this heavy loss.

We at once adopt the badge of mourning for our deceased friend CAMP OF TWELFTH INFANTRY, ELMIRA, N. Y., April 6, 1865.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the list of officers killed at the recent battle near Bentonville, N. C., occurs the name of Captain WILLIAM G. BARNETT, Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

He originally entered the service in April, 1861, as Captain of B Company, Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkins' Zouaves), serving through all the trying and glorious campaigns of that organization, with great distinction, and contributing perhaps more than any other officer of the line to the perfection of drill which so distinguished it, as well as to the efficiency which was so nobly displayed on many a field. Wounded early in the battle of Antietam, he refused to leave his command, which sustained the first shock of the furious flank attack of the enemy late in the afternoon of that eventful day.

His term of service having expired, he, with Colonel JARDINE, attempted to re-organize the regiment, holding the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. During the period allotted for that effort, a severe wound received by Colonel JARDINE in one of the conflicts with the rioters of 1863—in which Captain BARNETT participated with his usual gallantry—frustrated their plans for the future, and on the consolidation of the Ninth with the Seventeenth, he accepted, with characteristic modesty, the position of captain in the latter; shrinking from no personal sacrifice in his efforts to aid the cause for which he has given his life. Peculiar considerations and influences, better understood in his regiment than elsewhere, prevented his promotion to a rank commensurate with his abilities, and his name adds another to the long list of heroes forgotten while living but honored in their graves.

Lulled to sleep by the thunder of our victorious guns, the last and salute, the rifle shots of his gallant men, he is lying on a well-fought field, the long moss of Carolina's forests, "dewy with Nature's tear-drops," waving gently over his glorious resting place.

We leave him to the future, and happier generations shall with reverent feet hasten to honor the martyrs who regenerated and purified the country.

"As man may, he fought his fight,
Frore his truth by his endeavor;
Let him sleep in solemn night,
Sleep forever and forever.

"Leave him to God's watching eye,
Trust him to the hand that made him.
Mortal love weeps idly by;
God alone has power to aid him."

J. F. P. W.

EXTENSIVE improvements and alterations are in progress at the Brooklyn Yard, in accordance with a fixed plan to make the Yard in some measure adequate with the need of so large a service. Plans have been made out, and the first appropriation has been made this year to commence the work, in the sum of \$2,931,635. It is expected that next year will finish the work, when an additional appropriation will have to be made. Mr. Charles Hastings, the constructing engineer, has entire charge of the works. The additions designed are as follows:—A receiving store 195 by 200 feet, three stories high, on Lyceum avenue, which has made good progress. A machine shop 250 by 70 feet, with two wings 250 by 70 feet, to be located opposite the new foundry near Flushing avenue. The foundation is now being excavated. A fine gun park to be located on the cob dock. Four and a half acres are now being filled in, and the entire park will be finished by the 1st of June. Caissons have been sunk and filled in, and the space levelled up. On that there are to be some 5,000 feet of granite skids to support the largest cannon with a sighting house for sighting the guns. Rail tracks connect with the crane and derrick on the wharf. The wharf is 440 feet by 120 feet deep. One of Bishop's wooden derricks will be placed upon it capable of lifting 25 tons, and the crane will lift 10 tons. A saluting battery of 30 guns will be placed on the cob dock, covered by a beautiful ornamental shed, constructed entirely of iron, 342 feet long and 16 feet wide, supported upon ornamental columns. Attached will be a fire-proof magazine. This work will face toward the bay. The cob dock itself is to receive attention. Originally it was a mud bank, but some portion of it being filled up, two docks have been constructed upon it. It is contemplated eventually to fill up the entire space, running on a line of 1,900 feet, facing the bay, and 850 feet wide, in the shape of a half moon separated from the yard proper by Wallabout channel, 400 feet wide. Besides these there will be 200 feet of additional quay wall built this summer, besides two launching ways for ordinary sized frigates. A large number of streets in the Yard will be paved, and the drainage rendered as perfect as possible. A building is proposed to contain all the officials in the Yard except the Admiral and executive officer. It will be a beautiful edifice, in a prominent position and handsomely decorated. It will contain the offices of the Paymaster, Chief Engineer, Constructing Engineer, Naval Constructor, Timber Inspector, Clerk of the Yard, Surgeon, and all the subordinate officers. The plans have been submitted to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. An edifice of this kind would greatly facilitate the business of the Yard.

A LETTER from Paducah, Ky., says:—The U. S. steamer *Pasco*, flagship of the Ninth division, Lieutenant-Commander Boyd, arrived here yesterday evening, after a somewhat protracted stay at Eastport and vicinity. While ten or fifteen guerrillas were captured, every vessel that comes out of Tennessee River brings a quantity of refugees. Paducah is over-run by them and much destitution exists. The U. S. steamer *Texas*, side-wheel, is permanently stationed here. Her officers are:—Acting Ensign, Jacob Rutherford, Commanding; Henry Van Velsor, Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Engineer, Samuel Weaver, in charge; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Patrick Scanlan; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Nelson J. Brooks. The upper portion of the levee at the Mound City Navy Yard is again visible. Admiral Lee's flagship *Black Hawk* has gone on a cruise to St. Louis.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*CORRESPONDENTS who make inquiries in regard to matters of merely personal interest, are informed that our purpose in this column is to answer such questions only as are of sufficient general interest to justify the tax they make upon our time and space. This explanation must serve, once for all, as an answer to a large class of questions we are in the habit of receiving.

CHAPLAIN.—In accordance with a recent decision of the Secretary of War, "the rank of chaplains is next after that of surgeons, and above all officers of rank inferior to surgeons, and consequently above that of captains." This decision is based upon General Orders No. 188, of which the following is an extract: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the rank of chaplains without command in the regular and volunteer service of the United States is hereby recognized. Chaplains shall be borne on the field and staff rolls next after the surgeon, and shall wear such insignia as is or may be prescribed by the Army Regulations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as other officers of the Army. They shall be entitled to draw forage for two horses," &c.

BRIGADE.—TORRENT's Manual of "Forms for Parade and Review of Brigades, Divisions and Corps of Infantry," is the standard at present followed for division and brigade dress parades. It is a pamphlet printed at Washington by BLANCHARD & MORSE, Printers & Stationers, 1864." Its author is General A. T. A. TORRENT, formerly in the command of the New Jersey Brigade, and since better known as one of SHERIDAN's cavalry leaders.

J. W. C.—We know of no way by which you can obtain a position in the Regular Army except to enter it as an enlisted man, and trust to your abilities for promotion.

J. E. H.—HUNTSMAN's Manual for Quartermasters and Commissaries is the work you need. It is published by VAN NOSTRAND, 192 Broadway, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

PRECISELY four years ago, the flag of the Union was hauled down from Sumter. The fourth anniversary of that disastrous event finds the old colors raised once more in Charleston Harbor, the National arms everywhere gilded with glorious triumphs, the chief army of the Confederacy surrendered, the Rebellion substantially over, and Union, with Peace and with Emancipation, on the verge of being restored. Without questioning too narrowly or critically the taste or the significance of the Fort Sumter celebration, it may be pronounced one public method of giving vent to the universal joy which has covered the land, over victory assured and peace prospective. The American people may well be proud, that, in the face of "a frowning world," and against the prophecies of statesmen and soldiers of Europe, it has steadily and unitedly waged the most remarkable civil war of all history, and brought it to a triumphant conclusion. But above all the undying glory which has been shed upon its arms, above all the military prestige which will henceforth make the American Union a power forever respected in the world, shines out the unexampled magnanimity with which it now treats the subjugated South. Rejecting with derision the soft epithet "erring brothers" while the war lasted, the North once more speaks of fraternal affection with the South. It is eager to fling away in the very moment of victory, its all-conquering weapons, that its embrace may be free, untrammelled, and hearty, for its vanquished adversary. It is not idle vamping, but strict and simple truth, to say that such a spirit of affiliation, springing up so quickly at the end of victorious war, is utterly unparalleled in the world's history. Considering that ours has been an intestine war, with father often arrayed against son, and brother against brother; considering that it was a rebellion

against lawful authority, which not only threatened to deprive the Union of territory, property, and subjects, but to destroy its integrity, ruin its safety for all time, make allegiance to its control a mockery, and ere long to sap its entire life; considering the bitterness with which it has been waged, and the treasures, the desolation, and the precious blood it has cost;—this instant desire of the North to welcome the South once more into the Union, reveals a more marvellous public opinion than history has yet recorded. There is everywhere in the North a disposition to forget its just threats of "subjugation," of "burning the rebel cities to ashes and sowing those ashes with salt," of visiting the terrible vengeance of bullet and scaffold in a final day of reckoning. It is for the South, only, to say, whether the blood shed for four years shall not serve to cement this western brotherhood of commonwealths into a closer contact than ever, and make our country more thoroughly worthy of the name for four years ridiculed on transatlantic shores, the *United States*.

It is very safe to predict that, when, at last, peace shall be restored, the guilty sentenced, and the war existing only as a commingled story of terror, glory, and profound gratitude, it will be found that fewer punishments of death or exile for the great crime of disloyalty have been inflicted, fewer sacrifices made to national justice and to the necessity of example than can be instanced in the retributive administration of any general rebellion in history, though it were but of half the magnitude of ours. The clemency of GRANT, whose name is a synonym of magnanimity, towards the soldier who had fought him so stoutly, assures safety to that commander and all his subordinates, officers and men. The amnesty proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN does indeed except colonels in the Rebel military service and all general officers. But the act of General GRANT in the great surrender, if not directly, at least tacitly, or, rather, by implication, extends to the whole Army of Northern Virginia, officers and men, some privileges of the amnesty proclamation. It makes them prisoners of war. Paroled officers, whatever their rank, could not be treated like felons or like deserters, even. The very admittance of them to the privileges of honorable parole, with the honorary appendages of side-arms, and the rest, does away with the idea of trial, judgment, and sentence for treason.

But what is true of LEE's army will certainly be true of JOHNSTON's, in like circumstances. Of course, to make any distinction between the two would be absurd and cruel. They have fought in the same cause, and ought to receive, on similar surrender, similar terms. In that contingency, whatever clemency has been tendered to such leaders as LEE and LONG-STREET, may with equal justice be offered to JOHNSTON, to BRAGG, to HARDEE, to HAMPTON, and even to BEAUREGARD himself, who fired on Sumter, or whatever others may be recorded on the rolls of capitulation. And, what is true of JOHNSTON's armies will be equally applicable, probably, to the armies of TAYLOR, of KIRBY SMITH, of PRICE and MAGRUDER, of FORREST, and whatever other regularly organized forces shall yield, like LEE's, to our arms, either on our tender of terms to them, or on their voluntary surrender under such terms. In short, should such surrenders take place, the entire military power of the Rebellion will be treated as LEE's army has been, and the vexed question of retribution will be practically settled for the chief part of the prominent men of the South—i. e., its military leaders.

The surrender of LEE and the obvious hopelessness of the Rebellion have already, doubtless, undermined the discipline of the rank-and-file and of the subordinate officers of the Confederacy. Should the great leaders be mad enough to prolong the unequal contest, the former would at once take refuge in their legs, and, by wholesale desertion, show their own appreciation of the very evident truth that any armed opposition to the sway of the Union—east of the Mississippi at least—is only a heartless butchery of the men who are led by the men who lead. If returning sentiments of loyalty be not sufficient to inspire the Confederate soldiery with this conviction, the rights of self-preservation against the tyranny of ambitious or desperate rulers will be. And even that sentiment of honor which often retains a true soldier in the ranks, and prompts him to cry, "My country, 'right or wrong!'" though his conscience twinge him a little with doubt as to the inherent justice of the

cause he fights for—even this feeling will not now lend coherence to the Rebel armies, because honor will reply, "But the Union is now my only country."

The chief danger to be apprehended was lest the higher officers, the military leaders, spurred by desperation which could not hope for mercy, should plunge into continued hostilities such of their followers as could be gained over by artful appeals to passion, to hatred of the North, to avarice, or even to the bonds of soldierly fellowship, and to that singular disposition amongst tried comrades in battle to risk life or death together. Such an appeal might be more or less powerful, might gather a more or less formidable force. In any event, it would only prolong the contest for a short time, and, within a very few months, even, that short contest would be reduced to guerrilla warfare, to brigandage, to organized but unmethodical depredation upon the territory surrounding the haunts of the plunderers. The question of supplies, independently of that of our resistless arms, would reduce the forces of these remaining Rebel chiefs, whatever their size, to mere gangs of marauders. It is not impossible that some spectacles of this kind will be developed before the summer opens. But the actual treatment of LEE's army and its officers, and the clemency implied therein to all the armies of which LEE was General-in-Chief, will do much towards producing the voluntary surrender of the chief military leaders throughout the Confederacy. It would not be difficult for them to follow LEE in any path, so much is he respected and revered by his subordinates. But, as between free pardon and the horrors of a stormy life of suffering and blood, with the certainty of extermination in the end, there can be little delay in choosing. These more terrible alternatives, it is true, once seemed preferable to the "rule of the accursed Yankees;" but then they were seen in perspective. In short, for the Confederate military leaders, the terms of capitulation offered by GRANT to LEE may fairly be said to have flanked and enfilading "the last ditch."

Were it now an open question, were it as if we discussed before its occurrence some exigency in which the country would soon be placed, the arguments for this or that treatment of the military leaders of the Confederacy might be brought up and weighed, and this or that policy suggested. It is, however, a settled question. The actual capitulation of LEE, if the logic of the preceding paragraphs be good, has settled the question for most or all of the armed force of the Rebellion. Even should some quibble, such as could easily be suggested, drag this or that leader up to trial for treason, the common opinion of the country would revolt at this clear want of good faith. No tribunal would convict, and hence no appeal would be made to a tribunal; and the people would properly insist that the accused had received pardon in advance, and that the national honor had been pledged to his safety. Several perplexing questions here arise as to the amnesty power in cases of rebellion, in whom it is vested, and, if it is perpetual, or can be revoked. But, happily, these are not likely to be practical questions, since the popular sense of justice will not suffer to be retracted mercy once extended in good faith and by high authority, especially when freely accepted and made the obvious basis of subsequent action by other insurgents still in arms.

Lest, however, the offers of pardon and honorable parole shall not be sufficient inducement for laying down their arms, the Government in due time will probably set forth to the Rebels the penalties fixed upon continued hostilities. And, independently of all fervors of patriotism, the sentiment of humanity, alone, considering the hopelessness of future conflict, and the recklessness of those who shall undertake it, will justify, in due time, a proclamation that, after a certain date, and for reasons specified, all armed resistance to the Government will be brigandage, and so treated. Indeed, a step in that direction seems lately to have been taken by one commander, without such a general proclamation. A recent Kentucky dispatch announces that General PALMER is now at a specified point in that State "for the purpose of receiving the 'surrender of all the Confederate forces in that State, including Colonel JESSIE's command. Those who 'will not surrender will be declared outlaws, and the 'people will be called upon to hunt them down.' The consequence has been the prompt surrender of squads and companies, here and there.

Whatever, then, the military conduct of the Rebel-

lion in the future, whether its remaining armies surrender, or whether they shrink and dwindle into guerrilla bands, the policy of the Government towards them is clear. In the one case, clemency is to be expected by inference from the past; in the other, the severe punishment which public safety no less than public honor demands. There remain but two classes of the insurgents to discuss, in this question of retribution. One embraces the non-combatants. Of them it may, in general, be said, that, whatever their reason for being non-combatants—physical inability, want of sympathy with the Confederacy, youth, or age, or whatever else—unless some special act of treason in them to the Union be shown, our people would hardly be inclined to treat them less liberally than those who have voluntarily borne arms for the Rebellion, and so prolonged it through four years. And it would be a serious question, also, how much allegiance they might justly have paid to the *de facto* government which our own official imbecility, cowardice and treachery allowed to become established at the outbreak of the war.

The other class embraces the members of the Confederate Government—the political leaders of the Rebellion. Here will be the real point at which justice and mercy must settle their respective bounds. Our own belief is, that, even here, there will be far more leniency shown than at first glance is apprehended. Will "Vice-President" STEPHENS, or Senator HUNTER or Judge CAMPBELL, after their conferences with Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, be tried for treason? Will Governor BROWN or Governor VANCE? What, then, shall be done with officials in lower position in the Confederate Government than its Vice-President and its ex-Cabinet ministers, with lesser officials in the seceding States' governments than its chief magistrates? Shall we wreak our vengeance on the Congresses and the Legislatures? The true explanation of the difficulty in these cases will probably be found in applying a penalty other than the taking of life. But, here a wide range of inquiry is opened. Whether expatriation, confiscation, or the inability to hold offices of honor or profit under the Government, or all of these combined, shall be the designated penalties for the insurgent leaders—and who shall be selected for punishment—how far the plea of a *de facto* government shall excuse treasonable acts—these are questions we have not now space to discuss. But it must be noticed, that all penalties placed upon property or on rights of citizenship, will be applicable to LEE also, and his surrendered armies. Even when restored to their homes, they do not escape the control of the Government to which they will have acknowledged allegiance. In any event, let us hope that justice will be tempered with mercy, but, nevertheless, that the spirit of magnanimity may not forget the vindication of the National honor and the good influence of a memorable warning and example.

We have received a pamphlet containing an address delivered at the inauguration of the Dale General Hospital U. S. A., Worcester, Mass., February 22, 1865, by WARREN WEBSTER, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. This address, which has been published at the request of the Medical Commission of Massachusetts, presents an interesting view of the character and organization of our Army Medical Staff, as contrasted with those of the English and French services. Entering upon this Rebellion with a Medical Department organized for a peace establishment of fifteen thousand men, we have been compelled, under the pressure of war, suddenly to enlarge its proportions to meet the necessities of an Army of a million. The force of one hundred and seven commissioned Medical Officers in the Army of the United States, at the commencement of the war, has been increased to five hundred commissioned officers of the Medical Staff, two thousand physicians, serving under contract, and a vast force of regimental surgeons and assistant surgeons. From an expenditure of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, the expenses of the medical and hospital service of the Army have been increased to eleven million five hundred and ninety-four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, an amount which does not include the pay, rations and clothing of soldiers detailed for hospital duty, nor the sum expended in the construction of hospitals. In March, 1861, there were no Military Gen-

eral Hospitals in the United States; now there are under the orders of the Surgeon-General, one hundred and ninety-five, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty beds. And with all the mistakes and imperfections incident to the rapid organization of so large a force, the medical statistics of our Army present a highly favorable comparison with those of the English and French armies in the Crimean War and the Italian campaign of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The terrible neglect and mismanagement to which the English soldiers were subjected in the Crimea is matter of official record, and the extensive prevalence of disease among the French troops has been asserted to have had not a little to do with the hastening of peace. Seventeen thousand of their troops perished from typhus in less than three months. They were stricken with cholera at Varna, during the ill-fated Dobrudzha expedition, in the famous flank march upon Sebastopol, and again during the following summer; while malarial infection carried off large numbers in Bulgaria, and scurvy and congelation, during the winter siege, proved equally destructive.

Though we have to record comparatively large losses among our troops in the early days of this war, from the malarious fevers of the Chickahominy region, and at some periods in the West, the history of our Army, on the whole, presents no corresponding record, and its sanitary statistics at the present time are a most favorable commentary upon the efficiency of the Medical Staff. The history of our war in Mexico, which furnishes a more exact parallel to the war in the Crimea, presents a contrast equally favorable to the American Medical Staff, as compared with that of foreign countries. This efficiency is ascribed by Dr. WEBSTER to the greater authority accorded to our medical officers, than to those of the English and the French services, and he asks on the behalf of medical officers for a still further enlargement of military authority and for increased rank.

In concluding his address, Dr. WEBSTER makes the following allusion to two honored officers of the Medical Staff whose recent promotion has been recorded in this JOURNAL:

It would be omission of a pleasant and obvious duty, if, in this connection, we failed to express the gratification felt in the Department of the East, on official information of the brevet promotion, recently conferred upon two honored members of our corps.

To him, the Nestor of the Medical Staff, who has discharged the duties of Medical Purveyor in New York, with such conspicuous intelligence and uprightness, it comes as a fitting tribute to a long life of toil and purest honor. I am sure that every one, within sound of my voice, who has been associated with him in official or social intercourse, will join in expression of fervent prayer that length of days, with undiminished mental and physical vigor, may be vouchsafed to him, in which to enjoy his well-earned promotion.

And we, who in hospital administration or otherwise, have been under the orders of the recent Medical Director of this Department, who has lately been transferred to another post of usefulness in the Department of Pennsylvania, can fitly, and without breach of any of the properties of the service, testify how unreservedly we applaud the public recognition by the President of the valuable services of our late immediate chief. This hospital system of the Department of the East, everywhere speaks his praise; and all his subordinates can attest how wise he has been in counsel, how quick in sympathy, how efficient in administration, how devoted to the best interests of the sick or wounded soldier, and how mindful of the highest good of the medical corps.

Now that Richmond, the long-sought city, is ours, the honor of first occupying it finds some contestants. Around many a camp-fire through the long four years, the question has passed from mouth to mouth as to who would enter the city, while many a pleasant jest, and many a serious wager, too, has found an origin in that hoped-for privilege. And fall many a gallant soldier who laughingly promised his comrades to shake hands with them "at the Spottswood House" has long since been laid to rest in Virginia earth. The true heroes of Richmond, the true captors of Richmond, do not belong to any one brigade, or division, or corps, but to the whole Army of the Potomac; and to the Army which crossed Long Bridge in 1861, as well as the Army which conquered at Five Forks in 1865.

A private letter in our hands indicates that to General DEVENS, commanding the Third division of GIBBONS's Twenty-fourth corps, belongs the satisfaction of being the first general officer to lead his troops into Richmond, his division consisting of the Fortieth Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut, Ninety-sixth and 181st New York, and Tenth New Hampshire—all well-known and excellent regiments—with several others whose names we do not now recall. The Third division of the Twenty-fourth corps was made up (December, 1864,) of the troops of the Eighteenth

corps, a division of which General DEVENS lead at the unfortunate affair at Cold Harbor (June 2, 1864,) and which gained a full share of what temporary success was achieved that day, carrying the breastworks in its front. The following is the extract from the letter referred to, dated at Richmond, April 6th:—

You will have seen and rejoiced to see long before this reaches you that our troops entered Richmond on the morning of the 3d. History is not just what you want to have it, and therefore the Northern papers give whatever credit there may be in it to the colored troops. However, the fact certainly is that General DEVENS's division of Gibbons's corps (white troops, but operating with WHITEHEAD's corps) entered Richmond, both with its skirmishers and full column, before any other, and was followed by the two divisions of the Twenty-fifth. The credit is not worth contesting. The glory is with the noble Army of the Potomac, which has nobly vindicated itself in the eyes of those even who have doubted it.

THE PRESIDENT's notice to foreign governments, as to the footing upon which our vessels of war are and ought to be received—which we print elsewhere—means, briefly, that, in his opinion, we are no longer at war, and that foreign governments ought no longer to regard us as belligerents. This notice follows immediately upon one in which the blockade of the Southern ports—announced in April, 1861—is discontinued. The two notify foreign nations that the time has come when they may, with propriety, withdraw from the Southern insurgents those belligerent rights which they accorded them in 1861.

We are not of the common opinion, that it was wrong in the European powers to award belligerent rights to the Rebel organization. We think the haste with which it was done by the English showed an unfriendly spirit; but according to the universally accepted rules of international law, they had a right to declare the Rebels belligerents; and to do so at their discretion. Practically, this action became necessary as soon as DAVIS got vessels afloat—for these ships must either be held to belong to belligerents, or else their crews must have been hanged as pirates by the first European man-of-war which fell in with them.

Of course, this view has no relation to the conduct of Englishmen in fitting out the *Alabama* and other Rebel armed ships from their ports. That is another matter altogether.

Under the neutrality proclamations of different European governments, our ships of war were permitted to receive in their ports only certain limited supplies and absolutely necessary repairs. They were expected to remain but a limited time in any harbor; and they were subjected while there to certain rules and guard. These restrictions the PRESIDENT seeks to have removed, in order that hereafter our war ships may receive in foreign ports the privileges customary in times when—as toward the entire world—we are not belligerents. Of course, he does not intend to enforce these courtesies, or as "naval rights;" but he gives notice that he considers himself entitled to claim them, and that he will treat strangers as they treat us. That is all.

FROM late advices, brought by the last steamer, it appears that the *Stonewall* escaped from Ferrol, and put into Lisbon on the 27th of March. She was followed to the latter port by the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*. The Rebel ram was immediately ordered away from Lisbon by the Spanish authorities, our vessels being detained under the twenty-four hours regulation. While attempting to change their anchorage, the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* were fired into by the Spanish forts which, it is said, supposed that they were putting to sea. One man was killed on the *Niagara*. The particulars thus far received are too meagre to enable us to form any opinion as to the real character of the affair, the only definite information being that the *Stonewall* has escaped to sea, where she will, we hope, be speedily overhauled by Captain CRAVEN and his consort.

THE following important dispatch from Secretary STANTON comes to us at too late an hour before going to press to enable us to say more with reference to it than that the conclusions it states seem to us to be sound, and must commend themselves to the approval of the Army and the country:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 13, 1865—6 P. M.

Major-General Dix, New York:
The Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant-General upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be issued immediately:—

First. To stop all drafting and recruiting.
Second. To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expense of the military establishment in its several branches.
Third. To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.
Fourth. To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as it may be consistent with public safety.
As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public order.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 9—9 o'clock, P. M. }
To Major-General Dix, New York:
This Department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant-General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of the War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
April 9—4:30 P. M. }
Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:
General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

THANKS TO GENERAL GRANT AND THE ARMY.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
April 9—9:30 P. M. }

Lieutenant-General GRANT:
Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant Armies under your command.

The thanks of this Department, and of the Government, and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your Army for all time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SALUTES ORDERED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
April 9—10 o'clock P. M. }
Ordered: That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every Army and Department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant, and the Army under his command; report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General, Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., }
April 9. }
Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:
The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

I. GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 7.
General R. E. LEE, Commander C. S. A.:
GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Armies of the United States.

II. GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 7.
GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

To Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States.

III. GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 8.
To General R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate States Army:
GENERAL:—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General Commanding Armies of the United States.

IV. GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 8.
GENERAL:—I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday.

I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender. But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and lead to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M., to-morrow, on the old stage-road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two Armies. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

General Confederate States Armies.
To Lieutenant-General GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States.

V. GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 9.
General R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL:—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 A. M., to-day, could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

VI. GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 9, 1865.
GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.
To Lieutenant-General GRANT, commanding United States Armies.

VII. GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 9.
General R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate States Armies:—
Your note of this date is but this moment (11:50 A. M.) received.

In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE TERMS.

APPROPRIATE COURT-HOUSE, April 9.
General R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
April 9, 1865. }

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL:—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; as they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

OFFICERS of the Pay Department are notified that where the date of enlistment of soldiers is not stated upon the muster-rolls on first muster for pay, on account of non-receipt of descriptive rolls or other defects in their history, they should be paid from date of joining the company for duty, as certified to by the company commander. This has been in immemorial usage as a rule by this Department, and will hereafter be strictly observed.

THE Secretary of War has decided that officers in the First Army corps (Hancock's) are entitled to be paid from the date of acceptance of their appointments. Under special regulations which have been made with the corps commanders, their muster-in will be made as soon as organizations are complete, and will cover dates of acceptance.

ABSTRACT OF MILITARY LAWS.

ORGANIZATION OF SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

DURING the continuance of the present Rebellion, the Secretary of War may, when in his judgment it is necessary, assign to each geographical military division, to each separate Army in the field consisting of more than one Army corps, to each military department, and to each principal subsistence depot, not exceeding ten in number, an officer of the Subsistence Department to act as chief commissary of such military division, army, military department, or depot, and also an officer of the Subsistence Department as assistant in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of the Subsistence Department; and, in like manner, may assign, for purposes of inspection, or other special duty in the Subsistence Department, commissaries of subsistence, not exceeding six in number, each of whom, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant-colonel of the Subsistence Department; and to each Army corps an officer of the Subsistence Department to be chief commissary of the corps with the like rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, in like manner, may assign to each division of two or more brigades a commissary, who, while so assigned and acting, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a major of the Subsistence Department: *Provided*, That when any one of said officers is relieved from such duty, his increased rank, pay and emoluments, allowed because of such assignment, shall cease, and he shall return to his commissioned rank in the Subsistence Department: *And provided further*, That the officers authorized to be assigned by this act shall be selected for each grade from the commissaries of subsistence who hold commissions or rank in the volunteer service and in the regular Subsistence Department in proportion to the number of each of said classes respectively in the service at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.—*Act approved March 3, 1865.*

EVIDENCE OF MARRIAGE.

For the purpose of encouraging enlistments, and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, it is hereby enacted that the wife and children, if any he have, of any person that has been, or may be, mustered in to the military or naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be forever free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding; and in determining who is or was the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have cohabited together, or associated as husband and wife, and so continued to cohabit or associate at the time of the enlistment, or evidence that a form or ceremony of marriage, whether such marriage was or was not authorized or recognized by law, has been entered into or celebrated by them, and that the parties thereto thereafter lived together, or associated or cohabited as husband and wife, and so continued to live, cohabit, or associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of marriage for the purposes of this act, and the children born of any such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children embraced within the provisions of this act, whether such marriage shall or shall not have been dissolved at the time of such enlistment.—*Act approved March 3, 1865.*

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOTS AND NAVAL STOREKEEPERS.

That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to cause a strict inspection to be made of the Quartermaster's Department as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, and a comparison to be made between the reports of the officers in charge of the quartermaster's depots at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and the articles on hand.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy, in like manner, be directed to cause an inventory to be made of all the property of the United States in possession of the several naval storekeepers of the United States.—*Act approved March 3, 1865.*

ARMY GAZETTE.

ORGANIZATION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
IN THE FIELD, }
GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 1, 1865. }

Special Field Orders, No. 44.—*Extract.*
7. The following is announced as the organization of this Army:

Right wing—Army of the Tennessee, Fifteenth and Nineteenth corps, Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding.

Left wing—Army of Georgia, Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, Major-General H. A. Slocum, commanding.

Centre—Army of Ohio, Tenth and Twenty-third corps, Major-General J. W. Schofield, commanding.

Cavalry—Brevet Major-General J. Kilpatrick, commanding.

8. Each of these commanders will exercise the powers prescribed by law for a general commanding a special department or army in the field.

9. Major-General Jos. A. Mower is hereby, subject to the approval of the President, appointed to command the Twentieth corps, vice Slocum promoted to a command of an Army in the field.

10. Brigadier-General Charles Walcott is hereby transferred from the Army of the Tennessee to the Army of Georgia, for assignment to the command of a division made vacant.

11. Brigadier-General Charles Ewing, having been promoted, is hereby relieved from staff duty at these headquarters, and will report to Major-General Howard, for assignment to duty according to his rank.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Asst Adj't Gen.

Official: C. CAUDLE, JR., A. A. G.

Official: J. C. DOUGLASS, A. A. G.

Official: D. W. FOUK, A. A. G.

Official: LLOYD JONES, Adj't 16th M. I.

RECORDS OF DISCONTINUED COMMANDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865. }

General Orders, No. 60.

1. All military records, such as files of public letters, letter books, order books, and other record books, muster rolls, &c., are the property of the United States, and will be required for future reference in the settlement of claims against the Government, and for other official purposes. Whenever posts, districts, geographical departments and divisions, and other commands have been, or shall hereafter be, discontinued, all such records, if not required for use at the department headquarters in which the commands were included will be immediately forwarded by express to this office.

2. All persons who are not now, but who may have been in the military service of the United States, and who have such records in their possession, are expected to forward them without delay to this office, where the expense of transportation will be paid.

III. Officers who come in command of places captured from the enemy, will collect and forward to this office any papers left behind by the Rebels, which may be of public use or interest.
By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF HANCOCK'S CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

Officers in the First Army corps (Hancock's) are entitled to be paid from the date of acceptance of their appointments. Under special regulations which have been made with the corps commander their masters in will be made as soon as organizations are complete, and will cover dates of acceptance.

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CELEBRATION AT FORT SUMTER.

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., April 8, 1865.

General Orders No. 32.

By order of his Excellency President Lincoln, the flag of the Union that was hoisted down at Fort Sumter on the 14th of April, 1861, is to be restored to its place by Major-General Anderson, on the next anniversary of that event.

The naval force at Charleston, and myself, are invited to participate. Conformably to the above, the United States vessels *Pennock*, *Tuacora*, *Sonoma*, *Pasatic*, *Kanaskill*, *Adams*, and such others as can be spared, will take position as hereafter directed, near Fort Sumter, by six o'clock the morning of the 14th.

As soon as the ceremony begins in the fort, each vessel will dress full, in colors. When the flag is hoisted on Sumter, each vessel will man yards, or rigging if without yards, and give three cheers; then lay in and down, which having been done, each vessel will fire a salute of one hundred guns, beginning with the senior ship's first gun, and not continuing after her last gun.

A body of seamen and marines will be landed, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Williams, who is the only officer present of those who led the assault on Sumter which I ordered September 9, 1863, and will, therefore, represent the officers and men of that column.

The various details will be regulated by Fleet Captain Bradford. All the officers of the squadron who can be spared from duty are invited to be present and to accompany me to the fort on that occasion.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel George K. Bowen, 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date March 27, 1865, for intoxication, gross ignorance of his duties, and allowing a total want of discipline to exist in his regiment.

Captain J. F. Stevens, 146th Illinois Volunteers, to date March 25, 1865, for inefficiency and worthlessness as an officer, as shown by the utter lack of discipline in his company, and the lawless and disorderly conduct of members thereof while on duty at Springfield, Illinois.

Captain Richard B. Corson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date March 27, 1865.

Captain William D. Earnest, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date March 25, 1865, in accordance with act of June 25, 1864.

First Lieutenant Abram W. Bickley, 6th United States Infantry, to date March 28, 1865, with loss of all pay and allowances.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Captain Randal Smith, company A, 1st Arkansas Volunteers, to date March 10, 1865, for "gambling with enlisted men, being drunk and disorderly in presence of enlisted men while in command of his regiment, and for drunkenness on duty as brigade officer of the day."

Captain John Henry, 2d Tennessee Cavalry, to date March 11, 1865, for having tendered his resignation on the ground of incompetency.

Captain William Reynolds, 20th New York Cavalry, to date March 15, 1865, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and inefficiency.

First Lieutenant E. B. Gifford, company H, 97th United States Colored Infantry, to date March 10, 1865, for "having tendered his resignation in consequence of disability caused by dissipation and immorality."

First Lieutenant William C. Marshall, 12th Indiana Cavalry, to date March 7, 1865, for absence without leave.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF HIS REGIMENT.

Captain W. L. Evans, 91st New York Volunteers, to date October 1, 1864.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant Alexander Anderson, 14th New York Cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of date of the order of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

First Lieutenant J. Moore Wirtz, 3d Michigan Cavalry, heretofore dismissed, has been restored with pay from the date on which he rejoins his regiment for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor of his State.

DISMISSALS

For the week ending April 8, 1865.

Captain Orville A. Baughn, 40th United States Colored Infantry, to date November 24, 1864, for desertion.

Captain Albert B. Cooke, 3d New Jersey Cavalry, to date March 31, 1865, for gross neglect of duty, drunkenness, and inefficiency.

First Lieutenant James I. J. Kierstead, 66th New York Volunteers, to date February 9, 1864, for desertion; having been published officially, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the commission.

The following officers to date March 14, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Neglect of duty in allowing a large number of recruits under his charge to desert while en route to regiments.

First Lieutenant M. J. Petry, 173d New York Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Nehemiah Osborne, 78th United States Colored Troops.

First Lieutenant Albert Reynolds, 125th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Asa S. Mason, 40th New York Volunteers.

Captain H. Zakiah Daniel, 4th Delaware Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Daniel Devo, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Morris H. McNelly, 1st United States Colored Artillery (heavy), to date March 31, 1865, for having tendered his resignation while under charges, to wit, disobedience of orders, and using disrespectful language to his superior officer.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Captain Francis M. McDonald, 129th Indiana Volunteers, to date March 25, 1865, "for absenting himself from his regiment without authority," has been confirmed.

DISMISSALS AMENDED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Lieutenant Richard B. Crawford, 13th Ohio Volunteers, has been amended so as to omit the words "with loss of all pay and allowances."

DISHONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain F. Turner, 106th New York Volunteers, as of date his company was so mustered, for neglect of duty and violation of the regulations of this department.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant E. E. Hermann, 4th United States Colored Ar-

tillery (heavy), to date December 7, 1864, for absenting himself from his command without authority since that date.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissals heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Major Norman M. Finley, 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Hazen, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers, he having been previously discharged.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

First Lieutenant William J. Anderson, Battery F, 1st New York Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant John W. Jacobs, Jr., company C, 1st Virginia Light Artillery.

First Lieutenant L. B. Richards, company I, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Second Lieutenant S. S. Allen, battery D, 1st Maryland Light Artillery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Brigade Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Dougherty, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the First Army Corps, and ordered to the Department of West Virginia for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Henry, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from the Department of Missouri, and ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General, at Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Assistant Surgeon F. V. Schenck, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to duty with the Middle Military Division, for duty.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon Solomon A. Schultz, U. S. Vols., to date March 23, 1865.

Surgeon Milton C. Woodworth, U. S. Vols., to date March 31, 1865.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, April 5, 1865.

THE:—As the movements here have been of a military character, and have been regularly reported to the War Department, I have not deemed it necessary to report anything to the Department.

After I was satisfied that the Rebels were about to evacuate Richmond, I commenced removing the obstructions below Howlett's battery, and, in the course of the night after, succeeded in getting a channel through and removed the torpedoes. The gunboats moved up to Drury's, where the obstructions again presented a bar to further progress.

On the 4th of April, I accompanied the President up to Richmond, where he was received with the strongest demonstrations of joy.

We found that the Rebel rams and gunboats had all been blown up, with the exception of an unfinished ram (the *Texas*) and a small tug gun boat (the *Beaufort*), mounting one gun.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed:

Virginia, flagship, four guns.

Iron-clad *Richmond*, four guns.

Iron-clad *Fredericksburg*, four guns.

Iron-clad *Nammond*, two guns.

Wooden ship *Hampton*, two guns.

Wooden ship *Ranoke*, one gun.

Wooden torpedo tender *Shrapnel*.

Also the *Patrick Henry*, schooner.

Some of them are in sight above water, and may be raised. They partly obstruct the channel where they now are, and will either have to be raised or blown up.

The *Beaufort* and *Texas* I have taken for the use of the Navy.

The Treacher Works and the naval ordnance depot remain untouched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To GIBBON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 3.—Paymaster John S. Cunningham, to the *Colorado*.

Captain William Rogers Taylor, to ordnance duty.

Lieutenants William T. Sampson, J. Crittenden Watson, Ensigns Ira Harris, Charles H. Craven, and Acting Ensigns Charles H. Pendleton, to the *Colorado*.

APRIL 4.—Surgeon Arthur Mathewson, to duty as a member of a board for the examination of candidates for appointment in the Volunteer Navy, at New York.

APRIL 5.—Chaplain Charles A. Davis, to the Naval Station and Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

APRIL 6.—Lieutenant Elliott C. V. Blake, to the *Junata*.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles J. Coney, to temporary duty, as an assistant to Chief Engineer George Sewell, at Boston, Mass.

Second Assistant Engineer Joseph S. Green, to the *Susquehanna*.

First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser, Jr., to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, at Philadelphia.

APRIL 7.—Second Assistant Engineer Guy Samson, to the *Colorado*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 7.—Second Assistant Engineer E. E. Roberts, from the *Colorado*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer William A. Powers and Jacob M. Murray, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander John G. Walker, from the command of the *Shawmut*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Francis C. Goodwin, from the *Tennessee*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 8.—Commander Nathaniel O. Bryant, from ordnance duty at Mount City, Ill, and granted sick leave.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS AND WILL NOT BE REGARDED FROM THIS DATE AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

APRIL 8.—Third Assistant Engineer S. Cushing Lane, of Erie, Pa.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 4.—Third Assistant Engineer Lemuel Bernard, to the *Galena*, and placed on sick leave.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 5.—Midshipmen Robert Young, Nelson Taylor, and Walter Trumbull, at the Naval Academy.

Third Assistant Engineer Robert S. Stedman, of Philadelphia.

APRIL 6.—Second Assistant Engineer James W. Hutchinson, of the *Susquehanna*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 3.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William S. Thompson, to the *Squando*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to duty in charge of stores at Newbern, N. C., in addition to his present duties.

APRIL 5.—Acting Ensign G. H. Dodge, to Medical Survey at Boston, Mass.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Peter Anderson, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Hopkins, to the *Chocoma*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. Rollings, to the *Patoka*.

APRIL 6.—Acting Master John B. Childs, to the *Junata*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Matthew T. Trumbull, to the *Canonicus*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. Brown, to command the *Great Western*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George C. Rodgers, to the *Iris*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. King, to the *E. B. Hale*.

APRIL 7.—Acting Ensign T. E. Harvey, to command the tug *Pilgrim*.

Acting Ensign Cornelius Bartlett, to the *Squando*.

Acting Master L. E. Degen, to the *Princeton*.

APRIL 8.—Acting Assistant Paymasters Charles Hill, C. W. Armstrong, and H. G. Gilly, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Hawkins, to the *Pilgrim*.

Acting Master W. T. Buck and Acting Ensign James Birtrolstie, to the *St. Marys*, Pacific Squadron.

DETACHED.

APRIL 3.—Midshipman Caspar F. Goodrich, Theodore F. Jewell, George W. Armentrout, Charles H. Davis, Jr., James B. Weaver, Charles F. Schmitz, Charles J. Train, George N. Kellogg, Francis W. Dickens, Gustavus V. Menzies, Oscar F. Heyerman and Albert G. Caldwell, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Captain A. M. Pennock, from duty as fleet captain of the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

First Assistant Engineer George D. Emmons, from duty at the works of Messrs. Morris, Towne & Co., Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Colorado*, on the reporting of his relief.

Lieutenant Sullivan D. Ames, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Midshipman F. E. Chadwick, from the Naval Station, New York and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. Mellach, from duty in charge of stores at Newbern, N. C., on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Master N. B. Heath, from the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Master W. L. Howarth, from the *Conemaugh*, on her arrival in the Squadron to which she is ordered, for duty in that Squadron.

APRIL 4.—Fleet Paymaster Edward T. Dunn, from the West Gulf Squadron, after transferring the papers, accounts and money in his possession as Fleet Paymaster, and ordered North.

Second Assistant Engineer Lucien Sullivan, from the *Dictator*, and granted leave for three weeks.

Acting Ensign J. F. Bliss, from the *Huntsville*, and granted sick leave for three weeks, at the expiration of which to report for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Alvarado Mayer, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Napa*.

APRIL 5.—Assistant Paymaster W. H. Henderson, from the *Canandigua*, when the crew shall have been disposed of, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. C. Mayloy, from the *Georgetown*, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Master A. A. Owens and Calvin C. Childs, Acting Ensigns G. H. Barry and E. P. Leary, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry B. Goodwin and James W. Mell, from the *Canandigua*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns P. F. Huntington, D. W. Mullan, C. F. R. Wap-penhans, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Amos C. Wilcox, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign T. F. Loeck, from the *Susquehanna*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenants Thomas C. Brown, Oliver A. Batchelder, Surgeon John C. Spear, Chief Engineer Geo. F. Kutz, Boatswain Wm. Green, First Assistant Engineer Joseph Trilley, Second Assistant Engineer P. J. Linger, John J. Bissett and Edward Cheney, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Herman A. Dells, from the *Emma Henry*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Walter Abbot, Surgeon Charles H. Burbank, Boatswain Charles Fisher, Gunner Eliza J. Beacham, Second Assistant Engineer James J. Barry, and Third Assistant Engineer Julius A. Kaiser, from the *Canandigua*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Forbes Parker, from the *Monongahela*, when the crew shall have been disposed of, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Captain Gustavus H. Scott, from the command of the *Canandigua*, and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer Edward W. Clark, from the *Scioto*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer Andrew Bythe, from the *Chocoma*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer Peter A. Sasse, from the *Panola*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Commander James H. Strong, from the command of the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.

Midshipman Edwin White, from the New York Station, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Captain Joseph Stockbridge, from the Naval Station and Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George G. Steadman, from the *Potomac Flotilla*, and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. B. Leland, from the *Primrose*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George H. Whittemore, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Tahoma*.

Mate William B. Armand, from the *Monongahela*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Mate S. S. Willett and Nathan Brown, from the *Canandigua*, and granted leave for two weeks, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Mate D. G. Conger, from the *Keystone State*, and granted leave, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

APRIL 6.—Assistant Paymaster R. P. Lisle, from the *Canonicus*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, and to settle his accounts.

Acting Master John S. Watson, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Frank Marsh, from the *E. B. Hale*, and waiting orders, on the reporting of his relief.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Nathan M. Hammond, from the late *Velocity*, and waiting orders.

APRIL 7.—Acting Master James T. Ross, Acting Ensigns Daniel Friele, James B. Russell, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Sowerby, from the *Shawmut*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Bela M. Farnham, from the *Shawmut*, on the completion of the transfers, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon G. W. Masters, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers, from the *James Adger*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North, with permission for examination for Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.

APRIL 8.—Acting Master W. A. Maine, from the *Seminole*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Maddar, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to the *Pilgrim*.

Acting Masters George Finney and George H. Holmes, from the *St. Marys*, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered North.

Acting Master Albert Cook,

David Gillas and George Gage, of the *Beaton*, and William G. Ward, of the *Argory*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. C. Thatcher, of the *Manhattan*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

Acting Ensigns William C. Frost, of the *Chocoma*, Lyander C. Ball, of the *Carlew*, Henry Kane, of the *Naukeag*, John Davis, of the *Iber*, Peter Lake, of the *Nymph*, S. O. Lovell, of the *Vindicator*, and Amos T. Buel, of the *Pittsburgh*, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 3.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Israel Bushing, of Lancaster Pa.

APRIL 4.—Mate Thomas Dalton, of Philadelphia.

Acting Master Henry A. Rhelon, of the *Daylight*.

Acting Ensign John A. Davis, of the *Shawmut*, William H. Metz, of the *R. E. Cuyler*, D. B. McKensie, of the *Roanoke*, Gardner A. Churehill, of the *Shawmut*, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William S. Kenworthy, of the *Clematis*.

APRIL 5.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel S. Hetrick, of the *Commodore McDougall*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Dennis Lyng, of the *Fris*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Smith, of the *Krystone State*.

Mate Henry Wyman, of the *Tennessee*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James F. Leddell, of the *Mississippi Squadron*.

APRIL 6.—Acting Master Alfred Everson, of the *Conemaugh*.

APRIL 7.—Mate E. H. Thompson, of Cherry Valley, Ill.

Acting Ensign David J. Starbuck, of the brig *Bohio*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. E. Taylor, of the *Conemaugh*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles B. Wright, of Washington, D. C.

APRIL 8.—Acting Ensign Charles E. Kenan, of the *Somerset*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John D. Hart, of the *Naval Reserve*, Chicago, Ill., (the revocation of his appointment having been cancelled).

PROMOTED.

APRIL 5.—Acting Master Nathaniel S. Morgan, of the *Panola*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Rowland B. Brown, of the *Shamrock*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 6.—Acting Masters S. P. Crafts, H. P. Conner, W. H. Marks and E. S. Keyser, of the North Atlantic Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensign Ole K. Bernum, of the *Susquehanna*, to Acting Master.

Acting Ensign Charles Grove, of the *O. M. Pettit*, to Acting Master.

APRIL 8.—Acting Ensigns W. H. Colley, W. Nyborg, Julius Wilson and David P. Page, of the Pacific Squadron, to Acting Masters.

Acting Masters Jacob Kimball, of the *Dictator*, Joseph E. Stannard, commanding the bark *Arthur*, and Leander H. Partridge, of the *Megonia*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.

Acting Ensigns John L. Hall, of the *Oncida*, and E. Spodden Lowe, of the *Itasca*, to Acting Masters.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 4.—Gilbert W. Valentine, of New York, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lady Sterling*.

T. C. Dickinson, of the Colored Bureau, War Department, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

APRIL 5.—John H. Abell and Frederick Wells, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Charles William Brown, of New York city, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Montanmore*.

Beth Bevina, of West Meriden, Conn., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Sciota*.

Jeremiah Harding, Acting Boatswain, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

APRIL 6.—Preston Cropper, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William Holland, of Honesdale, Wayne Co., Penn., L. C. Wood, Jr., and S. D. Hurlburt, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

L. W. Hastings, of the *Carondelet*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

APRIL 7.—Mason S. Cooper, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Prolic*.

APRIL 8.—Philip Ketter, of the *Gertrude*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.

Malvern P. Giles, of the *Naukeag*, William H. Jackson, of the *General Burnside*, and W. Haddock, of the *Black Hawk*, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain on board the vessels to which they are attached.

Thomas Hill, of Winona, Minnesota, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 4.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Stewart Green, to the *Lady Sterling*.

APRIL 5.—Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bates, to the *Huntsville*, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Dodge, to the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to the *Huntsville*.

APRIL 6.—Acting Assistant Paymaster D. L. Ruth, to the *Forest Rose*, and waiting orders.

DISMISSED.

APRIL 4.—Acting Gunner William Peterkin, of the *Shamrock*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

APRIL 4.—Acting Ensign and Pilot Oliver Lasher, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

APRIL 8.—Mate W. H. Kitching, Jr., of Newburyport, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 6.—Mate George H. Rice, of Chelsea, Mass., having been declared exchanged, has been granted leave of absence for three weeks, at the expiration of which he will report for instruction and detail on board the *Savannah*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 8th, 1865:—

George D. Hoar, landsman, March 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Cannon Kennedy, landsman, March 14, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles Stockton (negro), landsman, March 17, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

Leander Mason, ordinary seaman, March 17, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

David D. Brown, landsman, November 25, 1864, U. S. steamer *E. B. Hale*.

Adam McCulloch, seaman, December 31, 1864, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Moses Handless, landsman, February 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Arkansas*.

Edward Parsons, landsman, February 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S. C.

John Hazard, ward room steward, March 1, 1865, U. S. steamer *Harriet Moon*.

John Neville, captain forecabin, March 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

John Sammons, landsman, March 10, 1865, U. S. steamer *Richmond*.

Thomas M'Grath, seaman, March 17, 1865, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.

Bilas W. Kempton, acting master's mate, March 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Santiago de Cuba*.

John Dennis, captain afterguard, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.

John Broadhead, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

William L. Coles, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

William R. Hubbard, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

Charles H. Hamilton, acting master, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

William Miller, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

John M'Cann, landsman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

Charles Kelly, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

William Ryan, coxswain, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

John Thomas, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

Arthur F. Taffe, acting master's mate, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

Moses A. Wilson, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

James H. Ward, seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

Francis Dellate, landsman, March 16, 1865, U. S. steamer *Junata*.

Charles E. Jennings, landsman, March 27, 1865, U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*.

Manuel Da Costa, ordinary seaman, March 25, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Joseph Bains, landsman, February 2, 1865, U. S. steamer *Moccasin*.

James T. Neal, landsman, March 18, 1865, U. S. steamer *Huron*.

Thomas W. Sinclair, seaman, March 28, 1865, Naval Asylum.

Daniel Kaldan, coal heaver, March 24, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Byron S. Arnold, ordinary seaman, March 26, 1865, Naval Hospital, New York.

Timothy Lyons, ordinary seaman, March 23, 1865, U. S. steamer *Ohio*.

Richard Browne, seaman, March 25, 1865, Navy Yard, Washington.

John McDonald, second-class fireman, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Alleghany*.

Nelson Bell, landsman, February 20, 1865, U. S. steamer *Maratona*.

John Stanton, coal-heaver, March 25, 1865, U. S. steamer *Great Western*.

Henry Sands, ordinary seaman, March 6, 1865, U. S. steamer *Gentile*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Friday, April 7—10 A. M.

Major-General Dix: General Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners, and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army.

Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Friday, April 7—11 A. M.

Major-General Dix: The following telegrams, announcing the victory won yesterday by Major-General Sheridan over Lee's army, have just been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Friday, April 7—8:35 P. M.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR: At 11:15 P. M. yesterday, at Burkeville Station, General Grant sent me the following from General Sheridan.

A. LINCOLN.

Thursday, April 6—11:15 P. M.

Lieutenant-General Grant: I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burke's Station Road, in the road upon which they were retreating.

I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth Army corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured General Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, De Barre, and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, with caissons and a large number of prisoners. If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

CITY POINT, April 7—9 A. M.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR: The following further intelligence is received.

A. LINCOLN.

BURKEVILLE, VA.

TO A LINCOLN: The following telegram is respectfully forwarded for your information.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 6—7:30 P. M.

Major-General A. S. WHEAT: Our last fight just before dark at Sailor's Creek gave us two guns, three flags, and a considerable number of prisoners, 260 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambulances. There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery wagons, forges, and limbers.

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags, and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition, and materials of all kinds.

The wagons are strewn across the approach to the bridges, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed, and the approaches on the other side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little (we are considerably mixed), I might push a column down the road to deploy it, but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

A. H. HUMPHREYS, Major-General.

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS, April 6—10 P. M.

Lieutenant-General Grant: At daylight this morning, I moved the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Army corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court-House. Soon after moving, trustworthy intelligence was received that the enemy was moving toward Farmville.

The direction of the Second and Fifth Army corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly direction, and the directing corps, the Second, moving on Deatonville, and the Fifth, heretofore in the centre, moved on the right of the Second, and the Sixth, facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on the left of the Second. It was understood the cavalry would operate on the extreme left.

The charges were promptly made, the Second Army corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonville, drawing him by right across Sailor's Creek to the Appomattox. The Fifth Army corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed. The Sixth Army corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and, in conjunction with the Second corps on its right and cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them Lieutenant-General Ewell and General Custis Lee.

I transmit dispatches both from Generals Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to these distinguished officers and the gallant corps they command, I beg may be sent to the War Department for immediate publication. It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest. Griffin, with the Fifth Army corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, }
Thursday, April 6—10 P. M.

Major-General WHEAT, Chief of Staff Army of the Potomac: In pursuance of instructions of this morning from Major-General Meade, I moved to Jetersville by the shortest practicable road to the left of Deatonville, with the object of there taking position on the left of the Second Army corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burke's Station at a point a little to the southwest of the former place. I found that the Second Army corps was engaged at the front and right, and the cavalry, heavily, to my left. Moving down the road toward Burke's Station, perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across toward a nearly parallel road, on which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of entrenchments.

As soon as the leading division (General Seymour's) could be formed, it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then, turning to the left, it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong resistance. By this time, Wheaton's division was put in position, as rapidly as possible, on Seymour's left.

The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek we found the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point, a distance of half a mile further.

In the first attack, a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attack the mass of cavalry operated on our right and left flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success. The combined forces captured five general officers, among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and large numbers of other prisoners.

I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point and await instructions. The First and Third divisions, Wheaton's and Seymour's, and the artillery engaged to-day behaved splendidly.

A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible.

The corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 24th inst., as well as upon its many previous hard fought battle fields.

H. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
April 12—2½ P. M.

Major-General Dix, New York: The capture of Selma is reported by Major-General George H. Thomas.

The surrender of Lynchburg is also officially reported.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
MEMPHIS, April 11, 1865.

Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff: I send the following, just received from Huntsville, Ala., for the information of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to believe it, although I have received no report direct from General Wilson.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Tuesday, April 11, 1865.

Major-General THOMAS: The following is just received from Colonel Hoover, at Somerville, then directly through from Selma; report that place captured by General Wilson's forces on the 24th inst. Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, were captured. Our men dismounted and charged the entrenchments, and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured.

R. S. GRANGER.

CITY POINT, VA., Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. General Grant has ordered Mackenzie's Brigade of Cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property.

C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 19th and 27th days of April, 1861, the ports of the United States, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, were declared to be subject to blockade; and

Whereas, the said blockade has, in consequence of actual military occupation by this Government, since been conditionally set aside or relaxed in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina; Pensacola and Fernandina, in the State of Florida, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain ports of entry;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the ports of Richmond, Tappahannock, Cherrystone, Yorktown and Petersburg, in Virginia; of Camden, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Ocracoke and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina; of Savannah, St. Marys, Brunswick and Darien, in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl River, Shilohborough, Natchez and Vicksburg, in Mississippi; of St. Augustine, Key West, St. Marks, Port Leon, St. Johns, Jacksonville and Apalachicola, in Florida; of Teche, Franklin, in Louisiana; of Galveston, Lissalle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in Texas, are hereby closed, and all right of importation, warehousing and other privileges, shall, in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease, until they shall have again been opened by order of the President; and, if, while the said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, By my proclamation of this date, the port of Key West in the State of Florida was inadvertently included among those which are not open to Commerce;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the said port of Key West is and shall remain open to foreign and domestic commerce, upon the same conditions by which that commerce has theretofore been governed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, for some time past, vessels-of-war of the United States have been refused in certain ports privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels-of-war of the country wherein the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in the ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although, on the other hand, they have not at times failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same, in the view of the United States no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the denial to them by any one of said nations of the customary naval rights, such as have heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for the intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to be so refused, then and therefor the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels-of-war of the country in the ports of the United States; and this refusal shall continue until the war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries.

The United States, whatever claim or pretence may have existed heretofore, are now at least entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OFFICERS and men who have served in the Sixth Army corps, and who are disposed to contribute to the monument to be erected to their late commander, Major-General JOHN SEDGWICK, killed in battle at Spottsylvania, may send their contributions to Colonel M. T. McMAHON, at Major-General Dix's headquarters, No. 49 Bleecker street, New York.

Colonel McMAHON has been requested by the committee of officers, who have the matter in charge, to collect the contributions from officers and men who are not now serving with the corps. Ten thousand dollars have already been contributed by the troops in the field.

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ONLY 28,000 SHARES FOR SALE, SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$3.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

No. 1.—One half (½) acre on Cherry Run, Venango County, Penn., three-fourths of a mile above the great Reed Well, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new Two Hundred Barrel Well, which has within a few days attracted so much attention. This Lot is owned by the Company in Fee Simple.

No. 2.—One half (½) acre adjoining the above tract. Perpetual lease. Half all Oil.

No. 3.—Three fourths (¾) of an acre on the Run next above the Lots just described. Perpetual lease Half all Oil.

These Lots are every inch on the Creek bottom, level and smooth, with room enough for ten Wells.

No. 4.—One-half (½) acre, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, Medina County, Ohio, being a part of the famous "Oil Spring Lot," and but four rods from the Well producing Lubricating Oil—a Well bored for salt many years ago.

No. 5.—Twenty (20) acres, Fee Simple, on Rocky River, adjoining the farm on which is the above described Oil Well, and on the outskirts of the village of Liverpool. Oil Geologists, who recently prospected here, fixed the place where a large flow of Oil should be obtained directly on this tract, at a point where a ravine makes into the river.

There is on this property a fine large house, good barn and outhouses, which will be valuable in the operations of the Company. A Derrick is up on this Lot, and a well is being bored by hand power, to the depth of two hundred feet, while an Engine is being got on to the ground.

No. 6.—One hundred and fifty-five (155) acres in the Federal Creek, Athens County, Ohio Oil country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Joy Farm One Hundred Barrel Well, struck recently, and surrounded by many good producing Wells. This territory promises to be fully equal to the best in Pennsylvania. A great many Wells are now producing largely in this section, and hundreds going down. No failures are reported anywhere in this region. It is just opposite the great Oil Fields of the Kanawha, and is laid down by our most eminent Geologists as in the very centre of the Oil Basin.

Since this property was obtained, owing to developments adjoining it, the value has been increased to an extent to make it alone ample property for the basis of a large Company. Lease fifteen (15) years, with four-fifths of all Oil.

No. 7.—One (1) acre, with Hotel, Barn, and Outhouses, being the Tavern Stand at Grafton, Ohio, Fee Simple. On this Lot is an old Well, strongly impregnated with Oil, and the show of Oil here is regarded as superior. This property is also highly valuable as Hotel property.

No. 8.—Three hundred (300) acres, near the above property. Derrick up and Well going down on this farm, with all indications of Oil. Lease twenty years, with three-fourths of all Oil.

No. 9.—Ninety-seven (97) acres, on Black River, Grafton, Ohio, two miles from the above farm. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths of all Oil.

No. 10.—Eighty-four (84) acres, Grafton, adjoining the "Rising Well Farm," on which is a fine Well of Lubricating Oil, now pumping, and several going down. Lease twenty-nine years, five-sixths all Oil.

This Grafton property, though quite undeveloped, is fast becoming very popular. Several Wells are now going down in the Township, and active preparations are making for many more. One or two Wells are now pumping with good success, and several that are down but one or two hundred feet, have a fine show of Oil. This is heavy Lubricating Oil.

Nearly the entire 659½ acres of land owned by this Company is bottom land, and every foot of it boring territory, giving ample room for more than 1,600 Wells.

The tracts lie in four different localities, and none of them in mythical or unknown regions, where perhaps there is not a Well being bored within fifty miles, and where, if Oil should be found, the means of transportation would be absolutely wanting, thus rendering the product valueless: These lands are

ell in easy reach of Railroads. A feature, the advantages of which will readily appear, is, that all these lands are surrounded by active development, numbers of Wells going down in the immediate vicinity of each tract, so that should Oil be found, this property is enhanced in value though the Company should not at once commence operations themselves on all the Lots.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

This Company has been organized on a different plan from most Petroleum Companies now in operation, the advantages of which will be apparent to every one.

The property of this Company was purchased by an Association of forty-five gentlemen, and was selected after careful examination by two of their number sent out for the especial purpose. With the money for the purchase of the lands was raised \$15,000 working capital, and placed in the hands of the Trustees. This enabled the Association to at once commence operations, instead of waiting for the sale of the stock to produce working capital, as is usual. Three Wells are now in progress of sinking on the Cherry Run property.

With good success, sixty days will suffice to complete these Wells, and that they will be highly productive, no one familiar with Oil Territory can doubt, as there has never been a failure on Cherry Run, and within a few rods of this property are some very fine Wells. The famous Coquette (800 bbls.), Jersey (400 bbls.), Maple Shade (200 bbls.) and Sherman Wells (200 bbls.), are immediately across on Oil Creek. The renowned Reed Well, which flows 300 barrels daily, is less than one mile below on Cherry Run, and a new 200 barrel Well is between the Reed Well and these Lots. These Lots are in what is recognized by all men as the finest Oil Basin yet discovered, and immediately between the Reed Well on the one side and the Coquette, Jersey, etc., on the other side, the largest Oil Wells in the world, and in this distance there has never been a well put down that was not a paying well. Farther on in this same line is the famous Pitt Hole Well of the United States Petroleum Company.

Three Wells are also going down on the Ohio property. One on the "Oil Spring Lot," one on the Gooderich Farm, 20 acres, Liverpool, and one on the Brown Farm, Grafton.

Oil is found here generally at a depth of less than 200 feet, and to this depth Wells are sunk by hand-power.

These Wells are being vigorously pushed.

To facilitate the business of developing these lands, the gentlemen purchasing them have formed a Stock Company, with a very limited capital, considering the great value of their lands, and have taken among themselves all the Stock except 28,000 Shares, set apart as additional working capital. These 28,000 shares are now offered to the public.

The Stock is all full paid, and will not be liable to any assessments. No Stockholder assumes any personal liability.

As more Engines have been contracted for, and arrangements made to sink Wells on other tracts of the Company's lands, it is desirable that all the additional working capital should be speedily converted into cash, and that this may be done at once, the Stock reserved for it is offered at the extreme low price of \$3 per Share.

Subscriptions or orders will be received and Certificates issued for any number of Shares above Ten.

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Persons at a distance or in the Army, wishing to purchase Stock, can send Treasury Notes, Drafts, Government Bonds, Post Office or Paymasters' Orders, to the Office at New York, and immediately Certificates of Stocks will be returned to them, or forwarded to whom they may direct.

Considering the gigantic extent of this wonderful new field for business; the certainty of large gains in it by judicious enterprise; the abilities, advantages and reputation of the gentlemen concerned in this Company, and the positive and solid progress of its operations up to this point, it is believed that no investment is at this day open to the public at once so safe and so lucrative.

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"I KNOW THAT THE ARMIES of to-day are not the British hirelings of old, I know that light has spread, and even bayonets think."—Kossuth.

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Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business Points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

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For \$3.00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$3.75 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$4.50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$5.75 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For \$2.75 a No. 4 Pen; for \$3.25 a No. 5 Pen; for \$4.00 a No. 6 Pen; for \$5.75 a No. 7 Pen.

For \$7 a No. 8 Pen; for \$8 a No. 9 Pen; and for \$9 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity, and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the Price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk, and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of \$12, of 15 per cent. on \$24, and of 20 per cent. on \$36, if sent to one address at one time.

A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE to WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, D. C., and ALEXANDRIA, VA.
FROM PIER 14, NORTH RIVER.

The new and substantial steamer JOHN GIBSON, Captain W. C. GREGGREGAN, will sail from Pier 14, North River, on Thursday, April 13th, at 4 o'clock P. M., to be followed by the new and substantial steamer

E. C. KNIGHT, Captain J. J. MASON, on Thursday, April 20th.

These steamers run every Thursday.

For freight, &c., apply to WM. J. TAYLOR & CO., Agents, 140 Cedar-st., New York; SNOW & CO., Agents in Washington and Georgetown; FLOWERS & BOWEN, Agents in Alexandria.

CROCKER, ROBERTSON & BRAMHALL,
(Late Officers U. S. A.),
ATTORNEYS FOR THE COLLECTION OF ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS

Of all descriptions.

CERTIFICATE of NON-INTEREST obtained for MUSTERED-OUT and DISCHARGED OFFICERS.

The undersigned respectfully submit the peculiar advantages they possess from long-continued service in the Army, and perfect familiarity with the various Departments; and with an established office both in New York and Washington, are prepared to transact business with greater dispatch and at more reasonable rates than any other firm of Claim Agents. Satisfactory references given.

CROCKER, ROBERTSON & BRAMHALL
151 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
and 330 Pennsylvania-ave., Washington, D. C.

S. W. OWEN,
Successor to E. OWEN & SON,
Military and Naval
MERCHANT TAILOR,

212 Pa. Ave., bet. 14th and 15th streets,
WASHINGTON.

WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' BENEFIT**LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

LUCIUS ROBINSON, President.

No. 132 Broadway, New York.

THE ENTIRE SURPLUS EQUITABLY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.

This Company calls the thoughtful attention of persons in the Army and Navy to its system of

DEFERRED ANNUITIES,

granted by no other American Company.

To the Soldier or Sailor, death in action is by no means the greatest of the many dangers to which his calling exposes him. Far more to be dreaded is the fate that compels the wounded veteran to drag out a wretched remnant of life, perhaps supported by the charity of friends or a Government pension.

By this system of insurance the payment of an annual premium for a few years will provide a certain and definite income for the remainder of life, secure alike from the danger and expense necessarily involved in the investment of money and from dependence upon persons who may perhaps be injudicious or inexperienced in its management. It involves the payment of

NO EXTRA WAR RATE

by those in service, afloat or ashore, as is the case with every other mode of life insurance.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Lucius Robinson,	Frederick M. Winston,
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John V. L. Pruyn,	Charles H. Welling,
S. B. Chittenden,	Ezra Wheeler,
Levi P. Stone,	Seymour L. Husted,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Martin Bates,	Alex. W. Bradford,
William Betts,	David Hoadley,
John P. Yelverton,	Henry A. Smythe,
John Wadsworth,	Charles C. Little,
Alfred Edwards,	Isaac Abbott,
John R. Ford,	B. Murray, Jr.,
Sheppard Homans,	F. Ratchford Starr,
Oliver Harriman,	William M. Vermilye,
Hale Remington,	Clinton L. Merriam,
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Secretary,

CHARLES H. RAYMOND.

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SHEPPARD HOMANS.

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Consulting Physician,

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Counsel,

Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,

Mr. RICHARD A. McCURDY.

Applications for insurance or for information on the subject, may be made to the Officers or Trustees of the Company, to the Company's Agents, or to any of the following

GENERAL AGENTS.

W. H. VAN EVERY, Troy N. Y.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, 400 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
H. H. HYDE, 85 State-st., Boston.
H. B. MERRELL, Butler Block, Detroit.
H. B. HOMANS San Francisco, Cal.

THE MUTUAL**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY, corner Liberty street, NEW YORK.

NET INCREASE IN CASH ASSETS LAST YEAR,

\$1,770,149 87.

Assets, Feb. 1, 1865,

\$12,235,407 86.

Premiums received during the year.....\$1,904,584 06
Interest received during the year 1864..... 945,251 84—\$2,849,836 00
Invested in United States Stocks..... 4,915,921 25
Bonds and Mortgage and Real Estate..... 5,827,991 13
Cash on Hand and in Bank..... 1,023,524 25
Due from Agents..... 31,978 05
Interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, &c. 435,993 18—\$12,235,407 86

This Company offers peculiar advantages to those wishing to insure, as will be seen in circulars to be had on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Head Office, or to the Company's Agents.

ALL THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY PARTICIPATE IN THE SURPLUS PREMIUMS WHICH HAVE EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY. Life, Endowment Assurance, and Survivorship Annuity Policies are issued on favorable terms.

The rates of premium are LOWER than those of most companies.

Particular attention is called to the table of rates by ten annual instalments, recently adopted by this Company for Endowments payable at death or on attaining specified ages, which present UNEQUALLED ATTRACTIONS EITHER AS AN INVESTMENT OR AS A PROVISION IN CASE OF PREMATURE DEATH.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William H. Popham
William Moore,	William A. Haines,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Seymour L. Husted,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	Samuel D. Babcock,
William Betts,	Alex. W. Bradford,
John P. Yelverton,	David Hoadley,
John Wadsworth,	Henry A. Smythe,
Alfred Edwards,	William V. Brady,
Nathaniel Hayden,	W. E. Dodge,
John M. Stuart,	George S. Coe,
Millard Fillmore,	Wm. K. Strong,
Oliver H. Palmer,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Samuel E. Sproule,	John E. Develin,
Samuel M. Cornell,	Wellington Clapp,
Lucius Robinson,	M. M. Freeman,
W. Smith Brown,	Alonzo Child.

Secretaries,
ISAAC ABBATT and THEO. W. MORRIS
Actuary,
SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Cashier,
FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiners,
MINTURN POST, M. D., & ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel,
WM. BETTS, LL D., & Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON
Attorney,
RICHARD A. McCURDY.

Applications and communications from persons in the undermentioned States, to be through General Agents, in their respective districts.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent at Philadelphia, for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware.

HALE REMINGTON, General Agent at Fall River, for the New England States.

H. B. MERRELL, General Agent at Detroit, Michigan, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent at Newark, for the State of New York.

ARMY BADGES!

MASONIC EMBLEMS!
GOLD PENS AND CASES!

On the receipt of \$1.50 I will send a Solid Silver Badge (pure gold), appropriate for either Corps or Division in the Army, or a Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer or Pontooner's Badge, with your Name, Regiment and Company handsomely engraved thereon. And for \$2.50 I will send a Solid Gold Enameled Masonic Pin. And for \$1.50 I will send a Fine Gold Pen (warranted) with Extension Case and Pencil. Agents wanted in every Regiment. Send for whole-sale illustrated circular.

B. T. HAYWARD, Manufacturing Jeweler,
208 Broadway, New York

M. SNYDER, JR.,

GOVERNMENT CLAIM AND PRIZE AGENT
39 NASSAU-ST., cor. of Liberty, New York.

All Prize Money now payable paid by the above. Communications by mail receive prompt attention. Boston office 26 Washington street.

BOUNTY.

Collected and purchased by
VAN BUREN & LUCKEY
Bankers,
No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICERS and BUTTLERS
can have all their business attended to through our house with promptness. Refer by permission to
Pres. E. & D. Bk., N. Y., Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont,
Pres. B. & A. Bk., " Hon. I. Harris, U.S. Sen.,
Pres. S. & L. Bk., " Hon. J. Conness, U.S. Sen.,
W. E. Dodge, " Ex-Major Geo. Opdyke,
Jno. J. Phelps, " Lieut. J. McL. Murphy,
Pres. C. & R. R. " U.S.N.,

Maj. W. G. Marcy, U.S.A.,
and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly. Claims against the United States collected and cashed.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON THE WAR.
Obtained at a great expense, and forming a complete PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE GREAT UNION CONTEST.

Ball Run, Dutch Gap, Strawberry Plains,
Yorktown, Pontoon trains, Deep Bottom,
Gettysburg, Hanover Junction, Belle Plain,
Fair Oaks, Lookout Mountain, Monitors,
Savage Station, Chickahominy, Chancellorsville,
Fredericksburg, City Point, Fort Morgan,
Fairfax, Nashville, Atlanta,
etc., etc., etc.

Everybody is interested in these memorable scenes. Just published by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
601 Broadway, New York.

Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

U. S. MILITARY SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS OF COLORED TROOPS, VETERAN RESERVE CORPS, AND HANCOCK'S FIRST ARMY CORPS.

515 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Opposite Independence Hall.

JOHN H. TAGGART, Preceptor.
Late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Pa. Reserves.
Second Lieutenants for Colored Troops wanted immediately. Terms—One month, \$20; two months, \$30. Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BALTIMORE.

MERRILL'S PATENT BRASS LOADING CARTRIDGES AND INFANTRY RIFLES.
Pronounced by the best authority to be the MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS of the kind.

For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc.

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 & 559 Broadway, New York.

DEPT. OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT.
Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONAL or CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

TIMOLET'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATH.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Mercurial affections, Chills, Fevers, Dropsy, Colds, and all skin diseases now prevalent among Soldiers and Seamen. Given at No. 1 Carroll Place, Blocker-st., west of Broadway, New York.

O'DOR! O'DOR!

DR. BRIGGS' GOLDEN O'DOR
Will force a beautiful set of whiskers or mustaches on the smoothest face from five to eight weeks, without stain or injury to the skin, or hair on bald head in eight weeks (AND SO FORTH). I receive recommendations most every day from persons that have used it and found it genuine. Testimonials of thousands. I will send my Golden O'Dor by mail, sealed and post-paid, \$1.25 (Warranted). Send orders to DR. O. BRIGGS, Drawer 6,308, Chicago, Ill.

MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars: They are more fire-proof. They are more burglar proof. They are perfectly dry. They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age. Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

NEW YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

92 Madison street, N. Y.—B. BROWNLOW, Principal.—Acting Master's Mates, Ensigns, Masters and Lieutenants prepared to pass the Naval Board of Examination; also, Lieutenants to pass Revenue Board, and officers of all grades to pass the Board of the "American Ship-Master's Association."

JOSH. H. COUSTY, General Fur-

nisher of Navy Messes and Dealer in Choice Commodities. Canned Meats, &c., No. 118 South Second street, Philadelphia. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway,
NEW YORK,
JANUARY 1, 1865.

Net Assets, January 1, 1864.....\$1,478,968 59
Receipts during the year..... 973,534 02

Disbursements..... 461,277 38
Assets..... \$1,991,225 23
Liabilities..... \$1,991,225 23

Life policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five or ten annual installments; also non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or arriving at any particular age. Life insurance as an investment has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. S. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DU BOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved from the most ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, Reliable. They are the only medicines adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, Press, and People, and will always render satisfaction.

No. Price of single boxes—cts.

1. Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation..... 25
2. Cures Worm Fever, Colic, Voracious Appetite..... 25
3. Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults..... 25

4. Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Griping, Colic..... 25
5. Cures Cholera Morbus, Nausea..... 25
6. Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis..... 25

7. Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia..... 25
8. Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo..... 25
9. Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Deranged Stomach..... 25

10. Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing..... 25
11. Cures Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Scald Head..... 25
12. Cures Rheumatism, Pain in Chest, Back, or Limbs..... 25

13. Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Dumb Ague..... 25
14. Cures Piles, Internal or External..... 25
15. Cures Ophthalmia, Weak Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids..... 25

16. Cures Catarrh, Acute Chronic, Dry or Flowing..... 25
17. Cures Whooping Cough..... 25
18. Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing..... 25

19. Cures Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing..... 25
20. Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings..... 25
21. Cures General Debility or Nervous Weakness..... 25

22. Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Swellings..... 25
23. Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea..... 25
24. Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi..... 25

25. Cures Involuntary Discharges, and Debility..... 25
26. Cures Sore Mouth, Canker, Adults or Children..... 25
27. Cures Urinary Incontinence..... 25

28. Cures Epilepsy or Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitii..... 25
29. Cures Diphtheria and Ulcerated Sore Throat..... 25
30. Cures Thirty-five vials, morocco, and Book, complete..... \$10 00

Case Twenty-eight large vials, morocco, and Book..... 8 00
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.

FOR NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARIES

AND FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' READING IN GENERAL.

Alston's Seaman-ship and Naval Duties..... \$3 50
Dumas' Marguerite de Valois..... 1 00
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Allen's Life of Lord Nelson..... 1 25
Dumas' Life of Garibaldi..... 1 00
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Dumas' Life of Garibaldi..... 1 00

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty (\$50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred (\$400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five (\$75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred (\$600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred (\$100) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Four Year Recruit, Eight Hundred (\$800) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred and Fifty (\$150) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Five Year Recruit, One Thousand Dollars Bounty and Two Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Six Year Recruit, One Thousand and Fifty (\$1,050) Dollars Bounty and Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Seven Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For an Eight Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Nine Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Ten Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For an Eleven Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twelve Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirteen Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Fourteen Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Fifteen Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Sixteen Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Seventeen Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For an Eighteen Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Nineteen Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-one Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-two Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-three Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-four Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-five Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-six Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-seven Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-eight Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Twenty-nine Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-one Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-two Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-three Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-four Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-five Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-six Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-seven Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-eight Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Thirty-nine Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Forty Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Forty-one Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Forty-two Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Forty-three Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

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For a Forty-nine Year Recruit, One Thousand and Five Hundred (\$1,500) Dollars Bounty and Three Hundred Dollars Hand-Money.

U. S. 7 30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865 and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$ 50 note.
Two cents " " " 100 "
Ten " " " 500 "
20 " " " 1000 "
\$1 " " " 5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 25, 1865.

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CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from impositions, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches:

The first has the name
"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.,"
engraved on the inside plate.

The second has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.,"
engraved on the inside plate.

The third has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved
on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American
Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in
every respect.

The fourth has the name
"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on
the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of va-
rious sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as
may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe
the numerous imitations to which we have alluded.
They are usually inscribed with names so nearly ap-
proaching our own as to escape the observation of
the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as
made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."
—no such company existing. Some are named the
"Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm.
Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's
Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch
Co.," others the "P. S. Bartlett," instead of our P.
S. Bartlett; besides many varieties named in such
a manner as to convey the idea that they are the
veritable productions of the American Watch Com-
pany.

We also caution the public, and particularly sol-
diers, against buying certain articles called watches,
so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army
Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Ob-
servers," "Aroana Watches," &c., the prices of which
are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A
good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for
any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will pro-
tect them from gross imposition.

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